WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,070—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 16, 1900.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7518	E. H. Gordon	20th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7518	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7362	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mecsca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900,

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1 Oct., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 25th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	26th Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and passage apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Acting Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WOULD ASK ATTENTION TO THEIR
FINE STOCK OF
CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are carefully selected by Competent Judges from the Shippers most in Repute in Europe and are chosen with an especial view to Exportation to India.

Catalogues with particulars and prices on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS.
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of
VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

RACING.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.
POONA RACING SEASON.
BEST VALUE
AND
LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.
In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder ..... " 199

NICKEL.
Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder ..... " 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement ..... " 28

SILVER.
In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face ..... " 85 8
Half Hunting ..... " 94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR
THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!
FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]
With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. GENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMMES AND TICKETS
FOR THE
SMOKING CONCERT
BY THE
P. and O. R. M. S. "CALEDONIA,"
AT THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, (16TH INST.,) at 9 P.M.,
May be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Hummum Street, and at the Institute.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved, Re. 1. Sailors and Soldiers, As. 8.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

THE S. S. "HOSEINEE" will SAIL for SINGAPORE on or about the 22nd instant.
For freight and passage-money apply to the undersigned.
MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.
IN SUPERSESSION of previous orders no CERTIFICATES are REQUIRED for any person coming to Matheran.
For detailed rules vide "Government Gazette," of 4th October, 1900. G. R. 5817 P.
M. COLLIE, I. M. S., Major,
Superintendent, Matheran.
6th October, 1900.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery, Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to
THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE
AT PORT BLAIR,
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.
INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
NOTICE.
In the matter of JOHN HICKEY, INTESTATE.
NOTICE is hereby given that property belonging to the Estate of JOHN HICKEY, Foreman Mechanic, who deid at Port Blair on the 24th August 1900, is now in deposit in the Court of the District Judge, Port Blair, Andaman Islands, and the same will be made over to any person who may take out Letters of Administration or Certificate under the Probate and Administration Act of 1881.
Foreman Mechanic JOHN HICKEY was a resident of Bombay prior to July 1896 when he came to Port Blair.
E. H. MAN,
District Judge, Port Blair.
Port Blair, the 8th October, 1900.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
BYCULLA BOMBAY.
ENAMELLING OF IRON.
LECTURE CLASSES on Enamelling and drawing will be OPENED at this Institute on TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1900. For particulars apply to the Principal.
N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and orwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD
IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THE SALE of Cotton and Yarn in process, mill stores, and dead stock at the Dhan Mills, Elphinstone Road, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade, Road, Bombay.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits' Rs 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Colored Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, ussal pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps. etc.,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

WANTED the SERVICES of a fully qualified expert professional MINING ENGINEER to report on Certain Mineral deposit at an early date. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE SAJAN LALJEE, Secunderabad, Deccan.

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H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th October 1900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

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The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

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By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay 15th September 1900.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS Co., Ld.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi on FRIDAY the 26th October, 1900 at 5 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1900.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary Treasurer and Agent.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th October, 1900 to 1st November, 1900, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF

1, KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2 KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE.
3 CASKS OIL AND TAR, &c., EMPTY.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1900, upto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accummulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Railway's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st October, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock (noon), FRIDAY, October 19th, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st 1901 :—

STORES—	Deposit to Accompany Tender.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand Shingles and Bricks	250
Cocoanut oil and Castor oil	250
Cocoanut oil No. 1 quality for Light Ship use	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery English	250
Do. Indian	250
Provisions	2·0
Sundries and Hardware	1000
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber	500

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder on payment of Rupees 2 for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of Stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer. Samples of oil for Light Ship use must be sent in not later than the 6th October 1900. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1900

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55m. Sun sets, 5h, 35m. High water, 7-4m., 7-28a. Low water, 0-4m., 1-39a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4-15 p. m.
Seamen's Institute, Concert by the Crew of the Caledonia, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will a be game to-day, at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Mr. Green, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, has reported to the police that, on the 8th instant, he entrusted a Hindu servant with Rs. 255 to clear goods from the customs. The servant paid Rs. 180 and absconded with the balance. He is being searched for by the police.

THEFT OF A BAR OF GOLD.—Rangildas Narbheram, a shroff, having his place of business on the ground floor of a house, at Shaik Memon Street, has made a report to the police that he placed a bar of gold, weighing twenty-six tolas, and valued at Rs. 530 by his side in the pehdi, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and shortly afterwards found it missing. The matter is being investigated by the police.

BURGLARY AT 1ST NAGPADA.—Shaik Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman, who resides on the second floor of a house, at Oondria Street, 1st Nagpada, locked up his rooms on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and left for Dhanoo to see his family. Whilst at that place, he received a telegram from his brother in Bombay, in consequence of which, he returned here on Sunday evening. On going to his house, he found it had been broken into and gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 479 stolen from a cupboard, which was also found to have been forced open.

A FEMALE RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a woman, named Gunga, was charged before Mr. M. A. Jinnah with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a tank on the Esplanade. Sheik Yasin Mohideen, a plucky Mahomedan, jumped into the tank after her and rescued her from drowning. The woman said her husband got angry with her for her paltry offence; she lost her self-control, and committed the act, but promised not to do so again. She was fined a rupee or suffer one day's imprisonment. Inspector Murray, who was in charge of the case, said that Yasin had the pluck and agility to save the woman's life at considerable peril to his own, and deserved some encouragement. The magistrate awarded the man ten rupees from the funds of the poor-box.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Williamson charged Badioochund, a Purdesee, and eight others, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gambling therein with dice and money. About 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Superintendent Williamson with Inspector Aldridge and a few native policemen, proceeded to Trimbuck Parashram Street, Falkland Road, and surrounded the house occupied by the first accused. The accused were found sitting in the room, playing with dice and money, Rs. 13 being found on the ground. The first accused and two of the others admitted a previous conviction. The keeper of the house was fined Rs. 50 and the two others who had a previous conviction against them, were fined Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

DIFFICULTY AS TO PUNISHMENT.—Dwarkabai, a girl of about eight years, was placed by Inspector Power before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a saree, of the value of Rs. 1-4, the property of one Moolshanker Govindjee. Mr. Power said this was not the first offence the girl had committed. The girl herself pleaded guilty. The magistrate said he felt a difficulty as to the manner in which he should punish a girl of her tender years. On a former occasion she appeared in court for a similar offence. It was stated that she had been charged four times with theft, but being a girl, she could not be sent to the Reformatory, which was intended for boys only. It was inadvisable to send her to jail where she would associate with hardened criminals, and where she would have no chance of improving her morals. The present seemed to be one of those cases, in which no proper mode of punishment was provided for the offender. It was necessary, the magistrate thought, that there should be some such institution as a reformatory for girl offenders of her class. Under the circumstances, all that the court could do would be to order her detention in custody for one day.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. M Cursetji, Acting Second Judge, disposed of the suit, filed by Dwarkadas Takersey against Toolsidas Lalji, for the recovery of Rs. 554, being the balance of the price of 1,340 bags of Rangoon rice, sold by the plaintiff to the defendant under a contract, dated the 19th March last. Mr. Kawasji N. Davar, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, defendant being represented by Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader. By the contract it had been agreed by the parties that the plaintiff should declare the name of the steamer, before the arrival of the goods in Bombay from Rangoon. The plaintiff declared the name of the steamer as Baron Negress and subsequently sent the order, in which he gave the name of the vessel as Baron Anderson. The defendant however accepted the order and sold the goods to one Megji Ghella from whom the plaintiff had originally purchased the same. Subsequently the defendant discovered that the name of the steamer mentioned in the delivery order did not correspond with the name of the steamer previously declared by the vendor. The defendant also found that the goods were not of the April shipment, and he therefore wrote to the plaintiff, informing him that the contract had been cancelled. The questions for the court, therefore, to decide were whether the goods offered were for the April shipment and whether they arrived by the same steamer, which had been declared by the plaintiff. His Honour, on the evidence, held that the goods were of the April shipment and that the name of the steamer given by the plantiff in the first instance was merely a corruption of the proper name of the vessel, stated in the vernacular language. The defendant might have, therefore, at first a reason for refusing to accept the order, but having accepted it and in his turn having sold the goods, covered by the order, he could not now turn back and cancel the contract. The court passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

15th, 17th, and 20th October, 1900.

Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct.

MR. COURTNEY has addressed to the electors of South-East Cornwall, whom he has represented for nearly six years, a "few words" of dignified and pathetic farewell. "History will determine what is the right judgment to be passed on the South African question, but for the present I must admit that I am outvoted. I am conscious that my long experience as your member has been characterised by an independence the tolerance of which on your part has been unprecedented and magnanimous, and for this forbearance I offer you my sincerest thanks."

THE South African War, except in its sporadic, guerilla phase, having been fought out, authors of books on South Africa are now turning their attention to the question of reconstruction—a much more agreeable one for most of us. One of the first in the field with a book of this sort is Dr. M. J. Farrelly, whose "Settlement After the War in South Africa" is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Dr Farrelly has been a member of the Bar of the Capetown Supreme Court for the last four years. The legal and political sides of the South African question were those that chiefly attracted the author when he went to Capetown in 1896. In practice the lasting, peaceful "settlement" of South Africa perhaps depends upon organized colonisation more than upon anything else. Some very useful information on the agricultural and commercial needs of South Africa will be found in Miss Frances MacNab's "Veldt and Farm," published three years ago by Mr. Edward Arnold.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMBERS.

Ashton, T G (L) elected for Bedfordshire, South, or Luton D '95; sat for Cheshire, Hyde D '85-6; e s of the late Mr Thomas Ashton, J P D L of Hyde, and Ford Bank, Lancs; b '55; E Rugby and University College, Oxford (M A '82); J P for Lancashire and Cheshire.

Arrol, Sir W (L U), elected for Ayrshire, South, '95; s. of Mr. Thomas Arrol, of Glasgow b '39; when only eight years old was a piercer in a cotton mill afterwards apprenticed as a blacksmith now partner in the firm of William Arrol & Co., contractors and engineers, the contractors of the new Tay Bridge and Forth Bridge created a knight at the opening of the latter '90; J P for Ayrshire, and Hon LL D Glasgow.

Austin, Sir John, Bart (L), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding; East or Osgoldcross D '99; sat for same constit '83-95, '95-9; s of the late Mr John Austin, of Kippax, Yorks; E Kippax Grammar School; J P for West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Visiting Committee of County Justices for York Castle; formerly Chairman of the Castleford School Board. In the first Session of '99; Sir John resigned his seat, owing to a vote of censure being passed upon him (by a majority of one) by the Osgoldcross Liberal Association, at a meeting convened to consider his action in voting against the Scotch Local Veto Bill and the Church Discipline Bill; he, however, stood for re-election, and came out head of the poll by 2925 votes.

Asher, A (L), elected for Elgin Burghs '95; sat for same constit '81-95; 2nd s of the late Rev W Asher, D D, Inveravon, Banffshire; b '35; E Elgin Academy and Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; called to the Scotch Bar '61; Advocate Depute '69-74; Q C '81; Solicitor-General for Scotland '81-5 '86, and Aug. '92—March '94; D L for Edinburgh City and County; L L. D. for Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland '95.

Bill, C (C) elected for Staffordshire, Leek D '95; sat for same constit '92-5; s of the late Mr J Bill, of Farley Hall; b '43; E Eton and University College, Oxford (M A '69); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; J P for Staffordshire; Alderman of County Council; Hon Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) North Staffordshire Regiment '93; Lord of Manor of Cheadle Grange.

Beaumont, Wentworth C B (L) elected for Northumberland, Hexham D '95; e s of Mr Wentworth B Beaumont, of Bretton Park, Wakefield; b '60; E Eton and Trinity College, Camb (M A '88); J P for West Riding, Yorks, and Northumberland; Captain Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry since '83.

Brookfield, A M (C), elected for Sussex, East or Rye D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e s of the late Rev W H Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; b '53; E Rugby and Jesus College, Camb; entered 13th Hussars '73; retired '80; J P for Sussex; Colonel 1st Cinque Ports Volunteers; author of "Post Mortem," etc.

Brymer, W E (C), elected for Dorset, South, '95; sat for Dorchester '74-85, Dorset, South, '91-5; eldest surviving s of the late Mr J Brymer, of Ilsington, Dorchester; b '40; E Harrow and Trinity College, Camb (MA '64); J P for Dorsetshire (High Sheriff '87); Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry '79; Hon Major '86.

Cawley, Frederick (L), elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D) '95; s of the late Mr. Thomas Cawley, of Priestland, Tarporley; b '50 E Aldersey Grammer School; bleacher and calico printer; J P for Lancashire.

Cameron, R (L), elected for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D. '95; e s of the late Rev Duncan Cameron, of Pertshire; b '25; E Fortingall Parish School and normal College, London; teacher and writer and lecturer on literature, science, etc; J P for Sunderland, member of the Town Council, and Board of Guardians for 25 years.

Davies, M Vaughan (L), elected for Cardiganshire '95; s of the late Mr Matthew Davies, J P, D L; b '40; E Harrow; J P and D L for Cardiganshire; High Sheriff '75.

Denny, Colonel J McAusland (C), elected for Kilmarnock District '95; s of Mr Peter Denny, L L D, of Dumbarton; b '58; E Burgh Academy, Dumbarton, and Lausanne; shipbuilder; J P for co. Dumbarton; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers.

Dickson-Poynder, Sir J. Bart (C), elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s of Rear-Admiral Dickson; b '66; E Harrow; assumed name of his maternal grandfather as heir to his mother's estate; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir Alexander Collingwood Dickson, R N; m '96, Ann Beauclerk Dundas, g d of Lord Napier of Magdala; member of the L C C for Holborn since '98; J P for Wilts; Captain Wilts Yeomanry, High Sheriff for Wilts '99.

Greene, W R (C), elected for Cambridgeshire, West or Chesterton D '95; e s of Mr E W Greene, J P; b '69; E Eton and Oriel College, Oxford (B A); J P for Suffolk.

Haldane, R B (L), elected for Haddingtonshire '95; sat for same constit, '85-95; e s of the late Mr Robert Haldane, of Cloandon; b '56; E Edinburgh University (M A 1st class honours in Philosophy, Hon L L D '98), and Gottingen University; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Q C '90; Bencher '93; joint author and editor of "Essays in Philosophical Criticism," and joint translator of Schopenhauer's "World as will and Idea"; appointed Commissioner to inquire into Featherstone disturbances '93.

Humphreys-Owen Arthur Charles (L), elected for Montgomery-shire '95; sat for same constit. '94-5 e s of the late Mr Erskine Humphreys, barrister; b '36; E Harrow and Trinity College, Camb; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '64; J P and D L for Montgomeryshire; Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of C C and of the Central Welsh International Education Board; assumed additional name of Owen '76.

Hare, T L (C), elected for Norfolk, South-West, '95; sat for same consist '92-5; s of the late Sir Thomas Hare; b '59; E Eton; J P and D L for Norfolk; Lieutenant 24th Regiment '79-80 and 1st Battalion of Scots Guards '80-85. Stow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk.

Houston, J Blakiston (C), elected for North Down '98; e s of the late Mr R B Blakiston Houston; b '29; J P and D L co Down, and was High Sheriff '60. Has been in the South Down Militia.

Jacoby, J A (L), elected for Derbyshire, Mid, '95; sat for same constit '85-95; s of the late Mr Moritz Jacoby, of Nottingham; b '52; E privately; lace manufacturer; J P for Nottingham; Sheriff '77-8; member of the Town Council '76; President of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce; F S S; appointed '96 Chairman British South Africa Co. The Park, Nottingham, and 45, Queen's Gate, S. W. Devonshire.

Logan, J W (L), elected for Leicestershire, Harborough D, '95; sat for same constit '91-5; s of the late Mr. John Logan, of Newport; b '45; E College School, Gloucester, and in Germany; head of the firm of Logan & Hemingway, railway contractors; A M I C E.

Llewellyn, E H (C), elected for Somersetshire, North, '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; s of the late Mr. Llewellyn, of North Devon; b '47; E Rugby; J. P. for Somerset.

Leigh-Bennett, H. C. (C), elected for Surrey, Chertsey D., Feb. '97; b '52; e s of the late Rev. H Leigh-Bennett, J P; E Winchester and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple.

M'Calmont, Harry L. B. (C), elected for Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '95; s of Mr H B B M'Calmont, of Lincoln's Inn; b '61; E Eton; entered 6th Foot '81, Scots Guards '85; retired '89; J P and D L for Cambridgeshire; Major 4th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment since '90; owner of Isinglass and other famous horses.

Mellor, Right Hon. J W (L), elected for Yorkshire, Sowerby D, '95; sat for Grantham '80-83, Sowerby D '92; e s of the late Right Hon. Sir J Mellor; b '35; E Trinity Hall, Camb (B A, 8th Senior Optime '57, M A '60); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '60; Midland Circuit; Q C '75; Bencher '77; was Recorder of Grantham, but resigned '74; Judge-Advocate General '83; J P and D L for Somersetshire; J P for Devonshire; P C '83; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons '93-5 appointed '97 member of the Royal Commission on Water Supply for London, and '98 member of the Committee of Royal Commission on the Patriotic Fund.

Munro-Ferguson, R C (L), elected for Leith Burghs '95; sat for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; Leith D '86-95; e s of the late Colonel R Munro-Ferguson, of Raith, Kirkcaldy; b '60; E Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards; J P and D L for Fifeshire; D L for Ross-shire; Captain 1st Fife Light Horse Rifle Volunteers '85; private secretary to Lord Rosebery when Foreign Secretary '86 and '92-4; a Lord of the Treasury March '94—June '95.

Martin, R B (L U), elected for Worcestershire, Droitwich D '95; sat for Tewkesbury '80-85, Droitwich D '92-5; e s of the late Mr. R. Martin of Overbury Court, Tewkesbury; b '38; E Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford (M A) London banker; J P for Kent Worcestshire, and Gloucestershire; F R G S formerally President of the I nstitute of Bankers; Treasurer of the Royal Statistical Society.

Nicol, D N (C), elected for Argyllshire '95; s of the late John Nicol, M D, of Ardmarnoch; J P for co. Argyll and Ayr; b Oct '43, E Glasgow University and Queen's College, Oxford (M A '72); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '70; joined Northern Circuit but does not now practise; J P, D L, C C, and a Commissioner of Supply for Argyllshire; m '74, Anne Millicent, d of the late Sir E Bates, Bart, of Mauydown Park.

McKillop, J (C), elected for Stirlingshire '95.

Perks, R W (L) elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D '95; sat for same constit, '92-5; e s of the late Rev G T Perks, M. A. President of the Wesleyan Conference; b '49; E New Kingswood School, Bath, King's College, London, and London University member of the firm of Fowler, Perks, and Co. London, solicitors; also partner in the firm of C H Walker and Co, Ld., contractors; J P for Kent; Associate of I. C. E.

Saunderson, Right Hon Colonel E J (C), elected for Armagh, North, '95; sat for co. Cavan '65-74; Armagh, North, '85-95; s of the late Colonel A Saunderson; b '37; served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers some years; retired with rank of Major; Hon Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Battalion (Militia) of the same regiment '86; J P and D L for Cavan; High Sheriff '59; P C.

Tennant, Harold John (L) elected for Berwickshire '95; sat for same constit from March '94; 3rds. of Sir Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Innerleithen, and St. Rollox, Glasgow; b '65; m (1) Helen, d of Major Gordon Duff, of Drummuir, who died '92, (2) Margaret Edith, d of Mr G Whitley Abraham, of Rathgar, co Dublin; served as Secretary to the Departmental Committees on "The Various Lead Industries" '93, and as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9; private secretary to the Home Secretary' 92-5.

Thomas, Alfred (L) elected for Glamorgansbire, East, '95; sat for same constit '85-95; merchant of Cardiff; Mayor '81-2; J P, for Cardiff and Glamorganshire, Vice-President of the South Wales University College '98; elected Chairman of the Welsh Liberal Parliamentary Party.

Wyndham-Quin, Major W H. (C), elected for Glamorganshire, South, '95; e.s. of the late Captain the Hon W H Wyndham-Quin; b '57; served with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer war '81; Captain '86; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras '86-9; Major '93.

Weir, J G (L), elected for Ross and Cromarty '95; sat for same constit '92-5; s. of the late Mr J R Weir, of Dunfermline; b '39; E. Dollar Academy, N B; interested in Crofters; ex-member of the London C C; retired manufacturer.

Wilson, J. (L)., elected for Durham, Mid, '90-95; s of Mr. Christopher Wilson, labourer; b 37; began to work at the age of ten; worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; now Corresponding Secretary to the Association; Secretary of the Durham Miners' Franchise Association '76; Treasurer of the Miners' Association '82; Financial Secretary to same '90, and Corresponding Secretary 90.

Younger, W. (C), elected for Lincolnshire, South, Kesteven or Stamford D., '95; e s of the late Mr. William Younger; b '62; m '88, Helen C. B., e d of Colonel R. Gunter, M. P; J. P. for Dumfriesshire and Leicestershire; late Lieutenanant 16th Lancers.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

THE following second report on the prospects of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1900—by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is published :—

(Estimates generally up to 1st October.)

In the preliminary forecast which was published on the 9th August last, it was stated that the area placed under cotton this season would be a little larger than in the preceding year. The latest estimates place the total area at 901,000 acres, or 23 per cent. in excess of the last year's area, and about 38 per cent. above the normal area.

In the important cotton-growing districts of Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur and Chhindwara, increases of 14 to 30 per cent. in area are reported. In Chanda the increase is estimated at 50 per cent.

The crop was for the most part sown under favourable conditions and germination was on the whole successful. Favourable rain at sowing time and the high price which cotton commanded last year, of the continuance of which there is also a strong expectation among the people, have led to a considerable extension of cultivation. The comparative cheapness of the seed has also led many cultivators to spend their takavi and charitable grants on cotton. In only three districts (Betul, Raipur and Sambalpur) is the current season's area thought likely to fall short of last year's. In none of these is the crop important.

In September heavy rain did some damage and impoded weeding operations, but clear weather has since set in; weeding is almost completed, and the plants should now do well. District reports generally estimate the outturn as normal. I am inclined, however, to think that the damage by rain has been rather exaggerated; and I consider it probable that the outturn should be a decidedly good one. If the Provinces escape heavy rain at the end of October or beginning of November, then an outturn of 110 may safely be anticipated through out the Provinces.

The cotton crop in the Government Experimental Farm at Nagpur, is in very fine condition.

N. W. P. COTTON CROP FOR 1900.

The second forecast reads :—During the first three weeks of August rainfall was generally scanty; but in the last week of the month excellent rain was received all over the provinces; and the prospects of the cotton crop were considerably improved. At the beginning of September, rainfall in the most western districts was heavy and interfered considerably with weeding operations which are elsewhere reported to have been properly carried out. Some damage has also occurred in the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions from the excessive rain and high east winds which marked the close of the monsoon. Otherwise the cotton crop is flourishing; pods have begun to appear in the case of early sown cotton, and they are reported in good condition. Clear weather is now wanted to secure a normal crop. The condion at the end of September was as under; 100 representing a normal crop.

Divisions.	Average condition.
Meerut, Benares and Gorakhpur	75
Agra and Fyzabad	80
Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Lucknow	90

THE long-expected "Life of Professor Huxley, by his son, Mr. Leonard Huxley, one of the masters of Charterhouse School, will be issued very shortly. The book is a biography, in the ordinary sense of the word, a record of Huxley's career from his college days, including his friendships, his relations with the distinguished men of his time. It deals much less with the man of science than with the man, his character, and his temperament. To this end use has been made of correspondence between Professor Huxley and many persons eminent in science, philosophy, and politics.

VOLLON, the French painter, who died the other day at the age of sixty-seven, had the fate, not unusual amongst artists, of having his career injured by his success. He might have been great in many lines; he became popular in one. He discovered the esthetic possibilities of the codfish. Probably no previous painter ever found beauty in this unattractive model. In that delightful haunt of artists, the Chat Noir, Montmartre, as it existed thirty years ago, before public interest annexed and destroyed it—one of the painted panels bore the signature of Vollon. A monstrous codfish, his body curled, his whole appearance preternaturally ill-favoured, is gazing with lack-lustre eyes into a polished copper stewpan placed ominously near him. Chardier found subjects in cooking utensils, Velasquez has made much out of earthen water-bottles, but the combination of the copper and the codfish was the specialite of Vollon. What he saw in it was the exquisite play of ambers and yellowed greens and rich coppery red, and the public or the dealers were so delighted with this kind of subject that he became its painter almost to the exclusion of all others. We have seen the same fate attend some of the greatest of our own contemporary painters. But Vollon might have been great in many lines if the dealers had not sentenced him to be a painter of still life. For he treated still life, as it were, decoratively, and always as a colourist. He used to prowl about the fish market in Paris looking for his models, to the astonishment of their vendors, and he would order water to be sprayed over some particular fish to see whether he could bring out the colours and harmonies of colour that he wished to reproduce. But he could do other work, and that other work was some of his best. He painted flowers with mastery, and could put into this kind of still life feeling and even emotion. He got the velvety surface of a flower, its delicacy, almost its perfume, and in its colour he could suggest gaiety or sadness. He painted landscapes and coast scenes, portraits, and interiors, but he will be known for his still life, and especially for still life canvases ennobling the codfish and the conner will he chiefly be known.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Sunday :—The barometer has been steady except in Burma, where it has fallen slightly, and Punjab Rajputana and Lower Sind, where it has risen slightly. Pressure is high over the west of the Central Provinces and Bombay, Deccan and low over Tenasserim and south-east of the Bay. Temperature is below normal in North-West and Central India, and above normal in South and East of Peninsula, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Showers have fallen in the south of the Peninsula, Ceylon and at Belgaum, and a few light showers in Burma. Trivandrum has received two and-a-half inches, Tinnevelly, Belgaum, Moulmein, and Tonnaggye about half-an-inch.

OCT. 15.

Monday's observations show that the barometer has fallen slightly in Punjab and Upper Sind. It has been steady or has risen slightly in Madras Deccan and has been steady elsewhere. A shallow depression has formed over the South-West Punjab and Upper Sind, which is giving clouds in Kashmir and N.-W. Punjab. Pressure continues high over the central part of the country and low over the south-east of the Bay and winds show a tendency to cyclone circulation in Lower Burma, which they have strengthened at Diamond Island. Temperature is above normal over nearly the whole of the Peninsula and in Burma and below normal over the greater part of Northern India. The excess is large in parts of Madras Deccan. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, Deccan, south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Wellington, Mercara and Mysore have received one inch, and Lastio two inches.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15th OCTOBER.

Amritsur—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed and all crops doing well. Kharif harvest in progress.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold, and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly flourishing.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Broach—Easterly wind. Monsoon over. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Cotton healthy.

Dholera—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain required.

Bhawnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain to ensure good crop.

Barsi—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Continues cloudy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Belliary—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, 32 Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·869	Calm	1	93·1	58·5	66	..	19·16	+2·12
Sirsa	29·843	SW	0	93·3	63·1	47	..	8·83	−3·84
Delhi	29·881	W	1	88·7	69·1	42	..	22·59	+3·36
Agra	29·886	SW	2	95·0	65·9	51	..	19·22	−7·84
Cawnpore	29·882	SW	1	93·3	62·0	62	..	29·54	+0·24
Allahabad	29·879	W SW	3	91·1	64·3	71	..	29·14	−7·17
Jhansi	29·913	W	3	92·3	68·6	41	..	35·37

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MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London S.E. (Name this paper).

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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Price, Rs. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady with rates unchanged. A little Bank Demand was given for this mail at 1s. 3 31-32d. but there is a very small enquiry. On the other hand, bills could have been placed, 15 Oct.,-15 Nov. at 1s. 4 3-16d. but there are few, if any offering.

Bank Telegrphic ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand ,,	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
do. Francs, ready	1'69 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 205
Hongkong ,,	,, 152
Japan ,,	,, 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market quiet with very little doing. The rate for Cash was Rs. 97 and 1-16th lower for the Settlement without change during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet.

Manockji Petit S. and W.Co.'s shares	Rs. 1,805xd.
Bank of Bombay	,, 1,242 1-2
Commercial Bank of India	,, 65
Back Bay Bath Shares	,, 147

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

	Rs.	
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	11,64,332
,, ,, ,, Branches	Dec.	2,49,895
Other ,, ...	Inc.	17,98,217
Government Securities ...	Dec.	3,348
Other authorised ,, ...	,,	38,403
Loans	,,	6,01,080
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc.	8,33,006
Balances with other Banks ...	Dec.	71,228
Cash	,,	1,86,678

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with little doing. A steamer is reported fixed by native speculative agents for Genoa and Marseilles for January-February, one port, at 16s. 6d. and 17 s. for two.

There are buyers for Marseilles, October shipment, at 18s. 6 d. but no sellers at the rate, 6d. higher being asked. For picked ports 18s. is named for November and 17s. 6d. for December with a declining tendency owing to a small demand.

COALS.—The market remains in the same steady position with nothing to report that we can hear of.

WHEAT.—The market has again been fluctuating at Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-9-3 for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—The market is strong and as high as Rs 11-4 has been paid, sellers now asking higher prices.

RAPESEED.—Market firm at Rs. 8-2 for Brown Cawnpore with business passing at the rate.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 40 with less enquiry.

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet but steady at Rs. 8-13.

COTTON.—From the other side somewhat inexplicable telegrams are to hand. In some cases the market is made to wear a "bullish" appearance, while from other sources it is estimated that a yield of over 10,000,000 bales may be expected.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	195
Do. F. G. ready	190
Do. do. Jany.-1901	198
Broach Fine, ready	210
Do. Good, ready March, 1901	231

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U S Ports	344,000	252,000	388,000
,, Exports to U K	204,000	47,000	137,000
,, ,, to Continent	63,000	86,000	83,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	1,210,000	1,261,000	1,416,000
,, Exports to G B. ,,	393,000	347,000	422,000
,, to Continent ,,	235,000	426,000	297,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	510,000	773,000	771,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	1,750,000	2,971,410	2,591,070
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	93,000	37,910	88,130

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	148,000	723,110	545,050
Do. in London	17,000	3,000	3,000
American Afloat	200,000	211,000	308,500
East Indian ,,	10,000	1,000	1,000
Total	375,000	938,110	857,550
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d.	3 23-32	3 3-32
Do. of Good Bhownuger	4 21-32	3 1-4	2 5-8
Difference	1 8-32d.	21 32d.	15-32d

Mercantile business at the present time (writes a London correspondent) is in a condition difficult to describe. Lancashire is face to face almost with a cotton famine. East India cotton, it is feared, will also show a heavy shortage as the result of the famine and the consequent scarcity of labour. Egyptian cotton is nothing to boast of this year. Cotton touched last week 7 3-32d. for American middling, the highest price since 1886. Compared with the last two seasons, this is an enormous jump and one which the trade cannot stand. In 1898 the average price was 3 15-32d.; in 1899, 3 19-64d.; and for the season ending August this year, 4 9-16d. The highest price cotton ever reached was 13 7-8d. in August, 1889. For three years after that the figure averaged nearly 10d., but of course, conditions have vastly changed since then. It is now seen that the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was very near the mark when he estimated the last crop at 9,500,000 bales, the actual total being 9,436,416 bales. In the annual report of the cotton crop of the United States, Secretary Hester's report shows that the receipts at all the American ports for the year amounted to 6,734,364 bales, against 8,575,426 bales last year; overland to American Northern mills, 1,161,189 bales against 1,345,623 bales Southern consumption, bought direct from the immediate neighbourhood of the cotton growing States, 1,549,863 bales against 1,353,971 bales, making the crop of the United States for 1899-1900 amount, as stated, to 9,436,416 bales against 11,274,340 bales last year and 11,199,994 bales the year before. In view of Mr. Hester's figures, the crop estimates for 1899-1900 of several well-known cotton firms made last year are of special interest at this time. The following are the forecasts as made by a number of different authorities:—

	Bales.
S. M. Neill, New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1899	11,000,000
Landauer, Liverpool Oct. 27, 1899	10,440,000
Liverpool Exchange, Nov. 1899	10,071,300
Newberger Cotton Company, Nov. 8, 1899	9,800,000
New York Exchange, Nov. 2, 1899	9,613,000
Memphis Exchange, Nov. 1899	9,553,000
C. P. Hunt, Memphis, Nov. 1899	8,500,000
R. T. Wilson and Co., Jan. 12, 1900	8,756,000
Price McCormick and Co., Nov. 1899	8,750,000
Latham, Alexander and Co., Nov. 7, 1899	8,709,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

Barsi and Nuggur	271	bales
Westerns	122	,,
Bengals	194	,,
Total	587	,,

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday:—

Wheat	849	cwts.
Linseed	821	,,
Rapeseed	2,157	,,
Gingellyseed	1,141	,,
Poppyseed	454	,,
Castorseed	2,280	,,
Rice	51,112	,,
Myrabollams	244	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th October, as compared with the statement of 6th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 6. Rs.	Oct. 13. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,16,711	54,52,379
Do. do. at Branches	21,52,707	19,02,852
Other Deposits	489,36,483	5,07,34,765
Post Bills	3,069	8,643
Credits undrawn	16,76,784	17,04,891
Rs...	761,40,759	768,53,470
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	75,61,993	75,58,645
Other authorised Securities	29,02,419	28,64,015
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	60,91,397	65,21,717
Loans do. do. do.	253,47,612	2,47,46,532
Bills Discounted and purchased	91,39,455	1,00,22,461
Dead Stock	3,98,904	3,98,904
Stamps and Stationery	13,656	13,778
Balances with other Banks	3,49,923	2,78,695
Cash	245,30,400	244,43,722
Rs...	761,40,759	768,53,470

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (5 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BALDRY—KORTRIGHT—September 15, at St Helen's Church, Bishopsgate Street Within, W F J Baldry to Helen Mary, daughter of the late A Kortright, 65th Regt, Durham Light Infantry.

BRANDT—PENNINGTON—September 20, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Lieut F Brandt, R N, son of F Brandt, J P, Indian Civil Service (retired), to Beryl, daughter of J B Pennington, Indian Civil Service (retired).

EARLE—LOCH—September 20, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt M Earle, Grenadier Guards, son of late Capt C W Earle, Rifle Brigade, to Edith Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lord Loch

SHEPHEARD—PHILLIPS—September 19, at St Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, H Shepheard, M R C S, L R C P, to Emma Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of the late Col John Cockerell Phillips, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

HUTTON—September 19, at Girdler's Road, Mary, daughter of the late T Hutton (Hutton of that Ilk), Calcutta, aged 79.

PELL—June 25, at Belper, Derbyshire, Sarah, the wife of A Pell, of Bombay.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—October 15, at the residence of her brother-in-law Mr E J Terry de Souza, Hill Road, Bandora, Ethel Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Frank de Souza, Assistant Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, aged 16 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral will arrive at St Peter's, Bandora, at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—October 11, at Bhopal, the wife of Captain R C Bell, 1st Central India Horse, of a daughter.

REVIE—October 10, at Wardha, C P, India, the wife of the Rev Dugald Revie, M R, C M, Free Church of Scotland Mission, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MARTIN—October 5, at Ajmere, of enteric fever, Lieut C H Martin, 4th Bengal Lancers,

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1900.

THE General Election of the new Parliament of 1900, the fifteenth of her Majesty's reign, closed yesterday, and although a few results yet remain to come in, the late Government returns to power with practically as strong a majority as in 1895. If we may take it that the constituencies have given a direct reply to Mr. Balfour's challenge, then the country has said with no uncertain sound that there shall be no break in the continuity of the national policy and no diminution in the strength of the Parliamentary forces by which that policy can alone be successfully maintained. Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto was in effect similar to that of Mr. Balfour when he said that the principal issues of the election were the merits of the war in South Africa and the nature of the settlement which is to ensure us against any recurrence of the danger to our possessions in South Africa and to the prestige of the Empire at large which we have lately had to encounter. As the issue was narrowed down to these limits, the Liberals made the most of the shortcomings of the Ministerial programme and were not slow to point out to the electors the absence of any reference to domestic politics. Every effort was made by the Liberal wire-pullers to reduce the majority. For success they realised they could not hope. And though one or two of the most enthusiastic leaders and most eager Liberal journals endeavoured to keep up a display of cheerfulness, and foretold victory, yet experts on both sides recognised its futility. By these astute persons the Conservatives were led to expect an increased majority, and that they would win at least ten seats, counting twenty on a division. This would mean that the Government would possess the same strength as after the General Election in July, 1895, when the Unionists returned with a majority of one hundred and fifty-two. On the other hand, Liberals were told that they would reduce the Ministerial majority to below a hundred, some being so sanguine as to say that it would not be more than eighty. Both sides seem to have fought fairly. So far as our telegrams have told us the contest has been free of any untoward incident and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, admitted that he could make no complaint of the other party choosing its own time for a Dissolution; though at Leeds he was betrayed into an assertion, which will not bear scrutiny, that the national position was being exploited for the benefit of a party.

The Liberals are to be complimented on their tactics, the key to which was given them by Lord Rosebery and Lord Brassey, when they declared themselves Liberal Imperialists. Lord Brassey, in the manifesto of the Liberal Imperial Council, declared that a Government which has successfully carried through such a campaign as the South African war cannot be said to have failed, and that broad-minded Liberals recognised the great services which one member of the present Ministry—Mr. Chamberlain—had rendered to the Empire in respect to the Colonies, and especially Australia. How many votes and how many seats this declaration saved to the Liberal party is not easy of computation. But that it had a far-reaching effect cannot be gainsaid, for many of the strongest and most confirmed Radicals refused utterly to support any candidate who would not pledge himself to annexation. Had it not been in the thick of an exciting contest that Lord Brassey's opinion had been sought we could have expected him to go further and agree that the Conservative party having carried on the War should be entrusted with the final and permanent settlement of the South African question. He could not have denied the assertion of Mr. Balfour, a few nights before the mail left, that if preferred to that task the Liberals would have frittered their attention on many trivial controversies and broken issues—suiting with a broken party. The task of achieving a final and complete settlement of the South African problem was one which demanded all the strength that the country could give to a united and consistent Government. It would prove a task tenfold more difficult to the Liberals, whose utterances had been manifold, inconclusive, and of a character encouraging the Boers to hope for mischievous concessions.

The opportunity for continuing an unbroken policy has now been secured and in the course of a few days, when Parliament assembles, we may hear of the Government schemes for domestic legislation. So far the party leaders have been content with pointing out what they have done rather than indicating what they proposed to do, and never was a party accepted more completely upon trust. Says Mr. Balfour: "We have not neglected the claims of domestic legislation and the great work of social reform which it has been a special object of the Unionist party to promote. We have placed upon the Statute Book during the last years a number of Acts dealing with education, local government, artisan dwellings, compensation for accidents, the protection of workmen in mines and factories, the safety of railway servants, and many others which contrast favourably with absolutely barren efforts of our predecessors, and which have contributed to the happiness and well-being of the masses; while they have been accompanied by an exceptional development of trade, and an unparalleled general prosperity." But what of the future? Mr. T. W Russell was the only prominent member of the party who seemed to have been entrusted with the secret of his leaders' intentions. Speaking in South Tyrone, Mr. Russell told his constituents what Ireland might expect, which was a scheme for the Government purchase of land. The question, said Mr. Russell, would be the living issue of the next Parliament, and must of necessity be faced. The programme proposed would light a fire in Ulster which would not be easily put out. The question could not be shelved, for three reasons—first, the leaders of the Landlord party, by persistent agitation and bitter attacks in the House of Commons, would not permit the issue to be closed; second, because a handful of land agents, maintaining the evil traditions of the class which had been responsible for most of those troubles, appeared to spend their lives in harrowing the country, forcing immense law-suits upon men who were utterly unable to defray the expenses of these costly luxuries; and, third, because the administration of the Acts which forced a Parliamentary inquiry in 1894 went from bad to worse, and in the opinion of every second man in the country was intolerable. Whether Mr. Russell was authorised to say so much is not clear. But beyond this no one appears to have travelled. Happy indeed is the party which can be taken so wholly upon trust, which need promise so little to secure a victory, that in the ordinary course of events gives them a new lease of life for five or six years.

IF the statements made by Mr. Baldwin Latham in his small volume—"The Climatic Conditions Necessary for the Propagation and Spread of Plague"—are correct, then it is exceedingly important that the principles brought forward by him should be recognised and acted upon. If indeed it is true that plague is due to certain definite causes which can be plainly and clearly stated and which can be controlled, to some extent at least, by any sanitary engineer, then every reasonable person would acquiesce in those causes being promptly dealt with. But are they true? Taking the main statements made by Mr. Latham we are told: "That plague is conveyed by human intercourse and in other ways, there can be no doubt, and there can also be little doubt that it is infectious and contagious, and that it is greatly influenced by pestilential emanations from polluted and water-logged soils." We cannot accept these statements. We do not know that plague is conveyed by human intercourse; we do not know that it is contagious, or even that it is "greatly influenced by pestilential emanations from polluted and water-logged soils." It is just the extreme doubt on these very questions which makes the disease so difficult to deal with or to legislate for. We do not know Mr. Latham's authorities for these statements but they are not countenanced by the Plague Commission's report, by that of the Government of India, or that of the Plague Research Committee. The next statement to which we must take exception is the following: "Certain conditions of the soil and the water in the soil are necessary for the development of plague and other diseases, such as a high degree of pollution combined with certain hygrometric conditions. Some authorities are of opinion that it is greatly augmented by a cadaverous poison in the soil, due to the presence of dead bodies and to the refuse from slaughter-houses. Plague like most soil-poisons may be disseminated in various ways, by air, water, food, or direct inoculation; but certain climatic conditions are necessary for its development and spread as an epidemic, as will be clearly shown. If any one of the conditions necessary for its development is absent, the disease cannot become epidemic or even spread to a great extent." We would ask what Mr Latham means by "certain conditions of the soil"? What does he mean by a "high degree of pollution combined with certain hygrometric conditions"? We do not know, and venture to think that no one else does.

As regards its dissemination Mr. Latham appears indeed to have selected every possible means of communication, and it is therefore not surprising if one or other of these happen to be correct, but that it is disseminated by water, or by food, or that the disease is contagious (except in the somewhat rare pneumonic form) would appear to be against the best known medical authorities, and it is certainly against such evidence as is available. Mr. Latham adds that "certain climatic conditions" are necessary for its development and spread as an epidemic. What are these "climatic conditions?" Climatic conditions may be roughly characterised as cold, hot, temperate, clear, fresh, foul, cloudy, foggy, damp, dry, etc; which, if any, of such conditions does Mr. Latham mean? In Bombay Presidency it is certain that plague has appeared in every and any kind of climatic condition. In Bombay City, for instance, in the cold weather; in Karachi at the beginning of the hot weather; in Dharwar district throughout the whole of the rains; in Kathiawar at the close of the hot weather; in Poona at any and every season, etc. But instances such as these are innumerable and familiar to all our readers, and it is difficult to credit Mr. Latham with ignorance of them. He, however, completely ignores these outbreaks, and indeed confines himself as regards the disease to the plague of London and the outbreaks in Bombay City, and as regard its literature to such works as those of Bascombe, Sydenham, Quincy, and similar ancient history. Further on we find the following: "The sanitary measures which have been carried out in places like Bombay, and which appear to have had no effect whatever on the three epidemics which have already occurred, will sooner or later, if persevered in, influence the result, as it takes years for the pure rain from heaven to wash the soil to the great depths to which it has been polluted in such cities." Which are the places like Bombay alluded to? That sanitary measures carried out in any place on sound principles will beneficially affect the health of the population of that place is, admitted. But have the sanitary measures taken at Bombay, at Karachi, in Calcutta prevented a recurrence of plague in those cities? Certainly Mr. Latham may urge that the sanitary measures carried out in these places were not all that might have been desired, and most persons will agree with him. On the next page we read: "The regular periodicity of plague is one of its marked features; that is, in a particular country it usually rises to its height at a particular period of the year, and always at the same period at the same place; and in different countries the period when this maximum of the disease is reached differs considerably. This is a fact which appears to have been well known at the time of the great plague, for in the "City Remembrancer" it is stated that the plague annually visits some nations, but the time of its appearance differs in proportion to their distance from the Equator; those who are most remote have it latest, and are most free because the cold air, which abounds with nitre, will always check its fury; those nearer have it longer, because the heat and moisture continue for many more months." Whether this was true or not at the time of the Great Plague, it is certainly not true of the Bombay Presidency. That there is a marked periodicity in the appearance and disappearance of plague within very general limits appears to be true, but that it always rises to its height at the same period at the same place is certainly not so, as witness the epidemics in Poona, Karachi, Belgaum and many other places.

Mr. Latham's chief authority appears to be the "City Remembrancer," (which contains some general notes on plague about 300 years ago), for he quotes it steadily throughout his book. It is difficult to see how Mr. Latham reconciles some of his statements. He tells us that plague is "greatly influenced by pestilential emanations from polluted and water-logged soils"; again he tells us that one of the methods by which it may be disseminated is "by water"; yet later we read the following: "Water is a germicide for the bacillus of plague and most other of the soil poisons. This is shown in the report on the plague in India, wherein it is stated that 'it has been seen that under ordinary conditions the bacillus appears to die rapidly in water.'" Mr. Latham may, perhaps, be able to reconcile these passages; we cannot. Later on in the book, he states "that it will be seen from the experience extending over all the epidemics of plague that plague itself is not propagated from a water surface but that the whole of the outbreaks occurred over land areas." The actual "experience" quoted by Mr. Latham is confined to a remark of Dr. Thomas Blaney concerning Mandvie; to Nathan's statement that it would seem that the circumstances of a sea voyage are inimical to the plague microbe; to our old friend the "City Remembrancer"; to a remark of Dr. J. Quincy about an epidemic which occurred in 1748; to a vague statement that "during the period of plague affecting Egypt the rise of the Nile checked it" (the "City Remembrancer" again); and to a remark that "in China where plague is more or less endemic that the rainy season puts a stop to it." But we take leave to doubt whether the above represents the authority gathered from an "experience extending over all the epidemics of plague." These details are only mentioned to show the loose and unscientific manner in which the subject is treated, and the consequent unreliability of the deductions made. Mr. Latham's statements as regards the meteorological conditions necessary for the propagation and spread of plague, and of what he terms its "sudden stoppage" are as much open to question as those already instanced. Take the first by way of illustration: "One of the very marked circumstances is the fact that plague suddenly dies out when the temperature rises above a certain point." Is it true that plague suddenly dies out when the temperature rises above a certain point? If Mr. Latham means in the hot weather scores of instances can be brought forward to at least greatly modify its accuracy. It may be admitted that as a *general rule* plague largely declines in the hottest part of the year, but it does not die out. The epidemic in Poona last year began with sporadic cases in February, and these sporadic cases lasted throughout March, April, May and June, from which month the disease rapidly assumed a very severe epidemic form. It may be noted that two of the hottest months in Poona are September and October, and in these two months the epidemic was worst, the severest indeed which Poona has yet experienced, and one of the severest which has yet occurred in this Presidency. Is this a case of plague dying out suddenly because the temperature rises? And this is by no means a solitary instance. There are other points in this book which when all is said and done treats of an interesting and important topic, and concerning which we may have more to say hereafter.

FAMINE invariably has a marked effect upon education, rendering it not only difficult to procure the attendance of school children but also reducing the funds available for the support of educational institutions. The report on education in the Central Provinces during the year 1899-1900 reflects all these unfavourable circumstances; though in the primary schools in British territory the famine had comparatively small effect. Many masters were put in charge of relief kitchens; but notwithstanding these officials, with praiseworthy zeal, devoted half a day to their school work. The report shows that everywhere the desire to learn English is becoming more manifest, and the interest of Brahmins and Banias in education continues to grow. Some of the smaller Municipalities display an over-generous desire to promote education, but it is difficult to fix any hard and fast percentage of income as the limit for Municipal expenditure on education. The principal points are to insist on adequate expenditure on primary education, and to resist extravagant expenditure on higher education. The District Councils generally have done good work, and a perusal of their reports leaves an impression that they are imbued with an earnest desire to maintain existing schools, while they honestly and frankly state the unfavourable features of the year's educational history.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE last meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was a prolonged one. It is understood that questions connected with military expenditure were under consideration. It is quite plain, remarks a contemporary, that if the armaments of India are to be put in line with modern requirements, considerable initial expenditure is absolutely necessary. There will be a great set off this year, owing to the savings due to the absence of British troops on the Indian establishment in South Africa, and of 20,000 Native troops in China.

THE Corporation yesterday unanimously appointed Dr. Priestly of Lambeth as Municipal Health Officer at a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for a period of five years. A full report of the proceedings of the Corporation will be found on page 6.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon by P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular was Sir A. Arthur.

APPERLEY, R. H. A., which recently proceeded to South Africa from India, is under orders to return to England.

ON Thursday the total mortality in Calcutta was 93. There were four fresh cases of plague recorded, and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd September, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 326,291 maunds and Rs. 80,917 in the earnings.

THE punishment inflicted upon the Madda Khel in the Tochi Valley has been very severe, but the crops are so abundant that the troops cannot possibly reap all of them. Such as can be cut and carried off will be dealt with.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley railway for the week ending 1st September amounted to Rs. 2,120 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,773. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st September were Rs. 84,927, showing an increase of Rs. 50,404.

THE statement of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st September amounted to Rs. 4,512, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,379. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st September were Rs. 39,758, showing an increase of Rs. 7,054.

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons are about to publish an important work entitled "Khurasan and Seistan," by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., who is Chief Commissioner of Beluchistan. The volume contains many maps and illustrations. The subject is of interest for this reason, among others—that it is connected with the question of Asiatic railways, upon which Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich has just delivered a valuable address at the British Association.

ON return from furlough Mr. G. Cassou Walker is to be appointed Divisional Judge of Delhi as a temporary arrangement. Mr. A. E. Hurry is to be appointed Divisional Judge of Lahore, and Mr. P. D. Agnew will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, vice Mr. E. A. Estcourt who is to be District Judge of Rawalpindi, vice Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, C. I. E., proceeding on leave. On return from famine duty in the Bombay Presidency Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith, Assistant Commissioner will be posted to Dera Ismail Khan.

ONCE upon a time, as the story books say, "short" whist was unknown, the only variety played being the "long" game. The origin of the change seems to be wrapped in obscurity; but one writer, remarks the "Liverpool Post," furnishes an explanation which is worthy of belief, even if only on account of its ingenuity. Four members of the House of Commons, says the scribe, adjourned to Brookes's for supper, and lobsters were ordered for the party. The question as to whether the dish should be served hot or cold was debated, and as the vote was for "hot," it was resolved to while away the time of waiting by playing a rubber. But here a difficulty arose, for the interval would not be long enough for a rubber as then played. It was, therefore, decided to shorten the game, and the contestants found it so much more exciting to lose or win their money quickly that they spread the news of their innovation broadcast, and "long" whist soon became a thing of the past.

ARABI PASHA, after eighteen years of exile, has now apparently lost all desire to return to the land of his birth. For some time after he landed in Colombo, Arabi found the climate of his new home making dangerous inroads upon his health, but in those days the fallen leader of the rebellion in the Nile delta had a strong wish to get back to Cairo. The excitements of political and social life have long been left behind the old fellaheen patriot, and even an American journalist now passing through Colombo would rather have a run round the Cinnamon Gardens than bother about interviewing the "played-out" Pasha. After all (thinks a writer in the "Chronicle"), if Arabi were now given permission to return to Egypt, he would find it a wrench to leave the pleasant home in which he has sojourned for so long, and which must have tender associations for him through the generous sympathy and warm friendship extended towards him all along.

IN July last the Bishop of Calcutta addressed to the public a communication on the needs of the different missions that were engaged in the struggle with the famine. The letter could not be called an appeal, for the ground taken by his Lordship was simply that it had been represented to him that there was a strong wish on the part of the laity generally to manifest their sympathy with the efforts of the missionaries by sending them some assistance, but that many did not know how to set about it. Dr. Weldon, therefore, offered to receive and distribute subscriptions, while he also mentioned two or three mission stations to which aid might be sent direct with a full assurance that it was urgently needed and would be well used. This was all: there has been no asking, no publishing of subscription lists, nor, indeed, any further mention of the matter in any way. But the mere announcement that subscriptions would be received and methodically dealt with has been sufficient to bring in a response of Rs. 30,000. The sum is not a large one compared to the funds at the disposal of the American relief societies, for instance; but it probably comes mostly from people who have had an unusual number of calls to meet during the last twelvemonth, and as a tribute of appreciation to the missionaries, it has a pleasant significance.

A WRITER in the "City Press" laments the disappearance of the premises at the "top of Cheapside," in which the original of Cowper's John Gilpin carried on business. "Another literary landmark gone." A contributor to the Aldine Magazine, in 1839, identified John Gilpin with John Beyer, that "eminent linen-draper superlatively polite," who kept the shop in No. 3, Cheapside. The writer in the Aldine Magazine received his information "fifty years ago from John Annesley Colet, who knew Beyer better than I did; and also Mr. Cowper and some of his connections." John Beyer died in 1791, at the age of ninety-eight.

THE "Journal" of the Board of Trade mentions that deposits of sulphur have been discovered in Russia only in recent years, and small works for treating the ore have been established at various times, the largest being in Daghestan, in the northern Caucasus. The chief output of these was in 1888, when it reached 1,500 tons, but since then the works have been closed. The deposits in Daghestan are known to be extensive, while the ore contains 20 per cent. of sulphur, and the geological formation is very similar to that in which the Sicilian deposits occur. But the situation is unfavourable, being a mountainous district 4,500ft. about the level of the Caspian, from which it is separated by numerous steep ridges which are difficult to traverse, even for mules. In Russia now only two sulphur works are in operation, and they produce only 1,000 tons a year, while the consumption of sulphur in the country, owing to the growth of the petroleum industry, is about 20,000 tons. The vast bed lately discovered in Trans-Caspia is one of the richest in the world, and will undoubtedly prove of great importance. It comprises several distinct mounds in an area of 23 square miles, and is situated 100 miles from Khiva, near the Amu Daria river, and about 170 miles from Askabad on the Trans-Caspian railway. None of the minerals discovered in the province are being worked, and sulphur is doubtless the most important of these. The mounds above mentioned are dome shaped, about 300ft. high, the sulphur being practically exposed, while the ore is generally sandstone and contains on an average 60 per cent of sulphur. It is estimated that the mounds contain over 9,000,000 tons of sulphur, and the local circumstances are said to be favourable to work on a large scale. Labour is plentiful and cheap, and transportation could be effected by means of a narrow gauge line to Askabad, and this could be extended beyond the deposits to Khiva, where wool and other commodities may be had in quantities sufficient to make the line profitable. Nor, it is said, are there any engineering difficulties in the construction of such a line.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LI HUNG CHANG AT PEKING.

THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

COUNT WALDERSEE.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS IN CHINA.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Peking and has visited Sir Claude Macdonald and the other Ministers.

One cruiser and two ironclads are starting to reinforce the Russian Pacific Squadron.

The British Fourth Brigade has arrived at Taku.

Count Waldersee has proceeded to Peking

The Alwar Infantry have arrived at Tientsin and 300 of them immediately proceeded to join the Pao-ting-fu expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

Arrangements are being made to supply troops at Wei-Hai-Wei with firewood from Australia, saws and axes being sent from India.

The Government of India have sanctioned the four battalions of British Infantry and three batteries of Artillery which have been standing ready for mobilisation for China for several weeks past being relieved of their warning for service. This, remarks the "Pioneer," is the best answer to the wild statement by Reuter from Hongkong, that 10,000 more troops were to be ordered from India.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Boer farmers in various districts are beginning to inform the British authorities of the presence of marauding bands.

Colonel Grove of the West Kent Regiment has surprised a Boer laager near Frankfort, killing and wounding 16 and capturing 18.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The elections are now practically over and of the thirteen remaining seats twelve of them have returned Liberals.

No further change in the balance of Parties is expected.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

With the fall in the price of cotton the depression in Lancashire is disappearing and only 4,000 looms are now idle.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

The "khaki" issue is the feature of the Federal elections proceeding in Canada.

THE EMPRESS-FREDERICK'S CONDITION.

The specialist who has been summoned to Cronberg reports that the Empress Frederick is in no immediate danger.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China, with the English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay, at 7 p. m., yesterday.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL ON VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

Speaking at the Volunteer Dinner held here Sir Edmond Elles, Adjutant-General, said that he had the Commander-in-Chief's permission to say that his Excellency had the cause of volunteering earnestly at heart, that it had already engaged his close attention, and that Sir Power Palmer trusted that improvements in the conditions of volunteering might possibly be effected in the near future. His Excellency also hoped to see the extension of volunteering to its utmost possible limits and would like to see every European in India a Volunteer. The war in South Africa had brought into striking relief the value of soldier-citizens and shown that men who can shoot straight and have their hearts in the right place can offer prolonged and sturdy resistance to the best armed and disciplined troops. The number of Volunteers in India was about thirty thousand, but he believed it might almost be doubled, and the value of sixty thousand well-armed white men, who could shoot, would be incalculable in maintaining internal order should India at any time be drained of her troops.

THE MADDA KHELS EXPEDITION.

The punishment of the Madda Khels at Maisar has been completed by General Hill's column, which has now returned to Datta Khel without meeting with any opposition.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, OCT. 13.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel arrived here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay for Calcutta, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Melpomene, from Shanghai, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's., s. s. Yarra, which left Bombay on Friday, the 28th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	94 7-16
Bar Silver	29 1-3

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*POONA, OCT. 13.

THE following are the results :—

"The Stand Plate," Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For poines 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap, Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman 8st 13lbs...Ramshaw 1
Mr J D's br aus m Acme 9st 10lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's ch aus m Rebecca 9st 11lbs.....Ebrahim 3
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch aus g Guy Fawkes 7st .....Heeroo 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Rebecca ; 3 to 1 Lady Yetman; and 6 to 1 Guy Fawkes.

Going on Lady Yetman took Acme by a length ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 8secs.

"The New Stakes," Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For horses which have never won race value Rs. 5,000 or over. Weight—Handicap. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Mr A A Apcar's b e g Simon 9st 8lbs.....Cowell 1
Mr J D's b aus g Messmate 6st 12lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr Milward and Aga S Shah's b aus m Allie 8st 9lbs.....Ebrahim 3
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Popo 7st 7lbs.....Wool 0 ;

Betting : 2 to 1 on Simon ; 3 to 1 against Allie 5 to 1 Pope ; and 6 to 1 Messmate.

Won by three-quarters of a length ; a length between second and third. Time—2mins. 40 3-5 secs.

"The Merchants' Cup," Rs. 1,300 (Rs. 320 presented by some merchants of Poona and the balance from the Fund), out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Maidens on 1st April, 1900. Weight—Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Finch's b a h Admirer 7st.....Hoyt 1
Mr Rienzi's b a h Regal 9st 3lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a c Secunder 7st 3lbs.....Kamad 3
H H Maharajah Holkar's ch a h Shanghai 9st 7lbs.....Greenhalgh 0
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch a h Alert 8st 10lbs.....Ebrahim 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz 8st 5lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr S C P's ch a h India 8st.....Southall 0
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's br a h Nimrod 7st 11lbs.....Taylor 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Miskin 7st 5lbs.....Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Ebrahim Amirs b a h Nugget 8st 12lbs.....Yelloo 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Regal ; 4 to 1 Shanghai ; 6 to 1 Admirer and Alert ; 10 to 1 Secunder ; and longer odds the rest.

Won by two lengths ; two and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 51 2-5secs.

"The Civil Service Stakes," Rs. 4,500 (Rs. 1,700 presened by members of the Indian Civil Service resident in Poona, and Rs.2,800 from the Fund), out of which the second receives Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300 For horses. Weight—Handicap, Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr J B's b aus g Security 8st 11lbs.....Ramshaw 1
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's b a h Up Guards 8st 10lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso 9st 2lbs.....Ebrahim 3
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Cherry 9st 13lbs.....Cowell 0
Mr R Jackson's ch aus m Gnullo 7st 12lbs.....Southall 0
Mr J D's ch aus h Misrule 7st 9lbs.....Hoyt 0
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 7st 6lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr S C P's b aus g Orion 6st 11lbs.....O'Niel 0

BETTING : 2 to 1 against Cherry ; 4 to 1 Kelso ; 5 to 1 Up Guards ; 6 to 1 Security ; 8 to 1 Orion; and 10 to 1 Gnullo.

Won by a length ; a head between second and third. Time 1 min. 31 1-5sec.

"The Turf Club Cup," Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs and C.-B.'s. Weight—Handicap. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

H H Aga Khan's br ch m Evensong 10st 7lbs...Greenhalgh 1
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's b ch m Bijley 10st.....Robinson 2
Col J P Grant's b ch h Prime 9st 3lbs.....Hoyt 3
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a h Eclipse 9st 8lbs.....Southall 0
Capt G Moor's ch ch g Menelaus 9st 5lbs.....Owner 0
Mr A M Amir's b a h Hyderi 7st 7lbs ...Noor Mahomed 0
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's b a h Angler 7st 6lbs.....Taylor 0
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz 7st.....O'Niel 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Bijley ; 4 to 1 Evensong ; to 1 Prime ; 8 to 1 Eclipse ; 10 to 1 Menelaus Hyderi, Angler, and Shanavaz.

Won by two and a-half lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—2 min. 50. secs.

"The Kirkee Cup." Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arabs and C.-B. ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Major Kngland and Captain Roberts's ch a h Prince Charlie 9st 5lbs.....Ramshaw
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a h Jamil II 8st 2 lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore...9st.....Ebrahim 3
Mr S C P's g a h Special 8st 4lbs.....Southall 0
Mr A M Amis ch a h Pretender 8st 3lbs.....Soda.... 0
Messrs Barn's, Mathradas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 8st 3lbs carried 8st 5lbs Greenhalgh... 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 7st 11lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Thomas's b a h Kliwa 7st 9lbs.....Taylor 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 7st 11bs.....Heeroo 0
Mr Lyndon's g a h Phobos 6st 11lbs.....Hoyt 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Nevermore ; 4 to 1 Prince Charlie ; 5 to 1 Bonaparte ; 5 to 1 Special and Pretender ; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by three lengths ; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 54 1-5 secs.

"The Ghorpuri Stakes." Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, Maidens on 1st April, 1900. Weight—Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharajah of Jodhpore's g a h Witness 9st 7lbs.....Robinson 1
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 8st 12st.....Ebrahim 2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 8st 6lbs.....C B Mahomed 3
Messrs Barns, Mathradas Goculdas, and Anandji Nandji's ch a h Defender 8st 3lbs.....Greenhalgh 0
Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar 8st 11b.....Wool 0
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch a h Feroze 7st 10lbs.....Taylor 0
Mr Ali bin Talib s b a h Brilliant 7st 8lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy 7st 4lb.....Hoyt 0
Mr S C P's b a h Leader 7st 2lbs.....O'Niel 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Brigand ; 3 to 1 Witness ; 4 to 1 Defender ; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by a length ; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 22 4-5 secs.

* Greatly delayed in transmision.

FIFTH DAY.

POONA, SEPT, 15.

THE Races were brought to a successful close this afternoon. The attendance was not so large as on the previous days. The starting throughout was very good. An objection was lodged in the "Winner Handicap" against Chand and Hyderi ; the former for bumping near Killarney and the latter for not weighing properly. The objections were overruled and the race given to the winner. The following are the results :—

The Paddock Stakes, Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100, For Ponies 14 hands and under. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr J D's br ausm Acme 9st 11lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman 9st 4lbs.....Ramshaw 2
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b ch g Sweet Vernal.....Kamad 3
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress 7st 6lbs.....Ibrahim 0
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn 6st 12lbs.....Nama 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Acme and Lady Yetman ; 2 to 1 Waress ; and 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by three lengths, one length dividing the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 34 4-5 secs.

The Desert Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100, For Arab and C. B. Ponies, 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's g ah Witness 9st 6lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr S C P's g a h Special 7st 10lbs.....Southall 2
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h President 9st 8lbs.....Greenalgh 3
Major England and Capt Roberts ch a h Prince Charle 9st 13lbs.....0
Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore 8st 8lbs.....Ebrahim 0
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a h Jamil II 8st 6lbs.....Taylor 0
Mr S A Waned's ch a h Jehangir 7st 13lbs...C. B. Mahomed 0
Mr S A Waned's g a k Arbid 7st 3lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr S C P's b a h Leader 6st 11lbs.....0
Mr Lyndon's g a h Phobos 6st 2lbs.....Kamad 0

Betting : 3 to 1 against President, Witness, and Nevermore ; 6 to 1 Special and Arbid ; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by a length, three-quarters of a length between the second and third. Time, 1min. and 40 2-5secs.

The Winners Handicap.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. For all Arabs and C. Bs entered at the Meeting. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—R. C. and distance.

Mr S C P's ch a h Chand 7st 9lbs.....Southall 1
Mr A M Amir's b a h Hyderi 7st 10lbs.....Soda 2
Mr D F Bowring's bl ch g Killarney 9st.....Wool 3
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b ch m Bijley 10st 10lbs.....0
Captain G Moore's ch ch g Menelaus 9st 12lbs Greenhalgh 0
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz 7st 11bs.....0
H H The Maharaja of Holkar's b a h Chieftain 6st 10lbs.....Heeroo 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Menelaus ; 3 to 1 Chand ; 4 to 1 Hyderi ; 6 to 1 Killarney ; and 8 to 1 Chieftain.

Won by a head, the same distance separated the second and third. Time, 3mins. and 14 3-5secs.

The Poona handicap, Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 9st.....Cowell 1
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch e g Jolly Friar 8st 6lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr J B's b aus g Security 9st 10lbs.....Ramshaw 3
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso 9st 7lbs.....Ebrahim 0
Mr J D's ch aus h Misrule 8st 8lbs.....Hoyt 0
Mr W Moran's br aus m Churchlight 9st 4lbs.....Williams 0
Mr S C P's b aus g Orion 7st 12lbs.....Southall 0
Messrs G K & D D's bl aus g Roy 7st 3lbs.....Heeroo 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Vigorous ; 4 to 1 Kelso and Jolly Friar ; 5 to 1 Misrule, 6 to 1 Security, Churchlight and Orion ; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by a neck, a head between the second and third. Time, 1min. and 2 4-5sec.

The Small Pony Handicap, Rs. 1 300, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100 for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Aristocrat 8st 6lbs.....Robinson 1
Messrs G K & D D's ch a h Muktar 8st 7lbs.....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassam's b a h Magistrate 8st 4lbs... 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 9st 3lbs .....Ebrahim 3
Messrs Francis and Gordon's g a h Shipshape 8st 12lbs Ramshaw 0
General Mac Call's Petarmigan 8st 10lbs.....Cowell 0
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Pretender 8st 9lbs .....Soda 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan 8st 5lbs .....Wool 0
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch a h Feeroze 8st 7lbs.....0
Mr S C P's b a h Panahalia II 8st 6lbs.....Southall 0
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Centaur 8st 6lbs .....Greenhalgh 0
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 3lbs.....Talib 0
Mr B's g a h Clown 7st.....Khanad 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Helper 7st.....0
Mr B's g a g Twilight 6st 12lbs.....O'Neil 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Aristocrat ; 6 to 1 Panahalia, Shipshape, and Petarmigan; 8 to 1 Orphan and Magistrate ; 10 to 1 Pretender and Muktar ; and 12 to 1 the rest.

Won by half-a-length, a neck separated the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 9 2-5 seconds.

The Consolation Stakes, Rs. 1,300, out of which second receives Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. For Horses which have been entered at and which have not won at the Meeting. Weight—Handicap, Distance—1 mile.

Mr J D's b aus g Messmate 7st.....Hoyt 1
Aga S Shah's br aus h Burleigh 8st 2lbs.....Ebrahim 2
Mr R Jackson's ch aus m Gnullo 8st 12lbs ..Thompson 3
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's b e h Up Guards 9st 12lbs.....0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Pope 7st 5lbs.....O'Neill 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart 6st 7lbs.....Kamad 0

Betting ; Evens on Pope ; 3 to 1 Burleigh and Messmate ; 4 to 1 Gnullo ; and 6 to 1 Stoddart.

Won by one and-a-half length half-a-length divided the second and third. Time, 1min. and 46 1-5s.

Two Extra Days Races will take place on Wednesday and Saturday next.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

APPEAL FROM LORD ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

A Press note issued to-day states that H. E. the Viceroy has received a telegram from Lord Roberts appealing to him, as honorary Colonel of Lumsden's Horse, that places in India of the members of that corps shall be kept open for them a little while longer. Lord Roberts adds that he trusts the war is nearly over, but that it is essential that all should hold together till the end, and that it would be a hardship to members of a corps that has done such gallant service if they were to suffer for their devotion to the cause of the Empire. In view of this earnest appeal from the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa H. E. the Viceroy desires to express a hope that employers may be willing, as far as possible, to accede to the request,

RAVAGES BY SNOW.

Snow is setting in early this year in the Himalayas. The Deputy Commissioner at Garhwal reports of light falls on the higher ranges in the end of September. Eight men and eight hundred sheep and goats perished in the snow on the Chorhoti Mountain as they were returning from Tibet.

EARTHQUAKE AT JODHPUR.

A severe earthquake, lasting about two minutes, occurred at Jodhpur yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The arrangement which exempts native army pensioners from payment of money security when employed in minor capacities in Government Departments is now extended to Madras, Bombay, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar.

It is now settled that horse or command allowance is admissible to departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat departments who were employed at any authorised base of operations in connection with the recent operations on the North-West frontier.

Captain Pollard, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed, Commandant, Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay.

Major Carthews-Yorstoun has returned from South Africa and rejoined the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant Lind, from the 3rd Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Double Company Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief has postponed his departure from Simla on tour to the 29th instant.

CRICKET : PUNTHAKEY'S TEAM VS. PATIALA.

A correspondent wires from Patiala, dated 16th instant :—The Parsees scored 78 runs in their second innings, Colabawalla contributing 21, Meherhomjee 15, and Tavadia 17. Patiala practically won the match by 109 runs. Umpires, Tapia and Raghbir. The Maharaja and the Kuver Sahib and the whole of the staff lunched. The Maharaja, in drinking to the health of the Punthakey Eleven, thanked Mr. Punthakey for undertaking the trouble of bringing the team, which is the seventh fixture. He was highly pleased, he said, to see that the three Parsees who were the chief factors in the last Presidency matches were men of his staff and he was highly proud of them. He next asked the whole staff and the team to drink to the health of the Punthakey team. Captain Mody thanked the Maharaja. The Maharaja kindly asked Mr. Punthakey to bring next year a team of Parsee lads, under the age of twelve, to play the Maharaja's young eleven to which Mr. Panthakey assented.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Cook, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Uphill, Mr. Redfern, Mr. C. Abdula, Mr. J. Hilbling, Mr. B. C. Bomanjee, Mrs. Nessim, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brown, Mrs. Adams-Wylie, Miss Kerr, Mrs. and Miss Carterel, Master Carterel, Major and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. Keightley, Mr. Righomal, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. Parmanand, Mr. & Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Dawoodbhoy, Mr. G. Hussein, Mr. & Mrs. A. Roberts and two deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 28TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Leigh, with English mails of the 28th September, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson 2nd Lt K
Baumgarten Miss
Barclay Mrs and infnt.
Brodie 2nd Lt C
Brodhurst Hill 2nd Lt R
Brown 2nd Lt A M
Compton Capt Mrs child and infnt
Chase Miss
Coake 2nd Lt C A
Cunning Mr J H
Duff 2n Lt B O
Dyer 2nd Lt A
Denny 2nd Lt F
Edwards Miss M
Fraser 2nd Lt P
Garney 2nd Lt H E
Haselwood Miss
Henson Miss
Hobart 2nd Lt G
Howell 2nd Lt C
Hayes Mr
Hunt Lieut
Johnston 2nd Lt W
Johnston 2nd Lt P D
Kane Capt and Mrs R A
Lang Mr and Mrs R
Lake Mr H H
Lee Mr Chas
Laloste 2nd Lt C
McEwen Lt. Mrs and infnt
Moore Mr G W
Mungavin Mrs
Nicholson Lt W
Neville Mr E H
Oakes 2nd Lt J
Pulley 2nd Lt H C
Robinson Mr C B
Roberts Mr N
Rowl P Master C
Ryvers 2nd Lt W
Robinson 2nd Lt J H
Rogers 2nd Lt H S
Reed Mr J
Sullivan Mr F
Somerville 2nd Lt A H
Stuad 2nd Lt F
Sewell 2nd Lt H S
Shane 2nd Lt E P
Venour Miss E
Vores Mrs and Miss S
Whitaker 2nd Lt C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen Prof and Mrs P S
Allen Miss O
Allen Miss M
Abbott Mr C A
Barr Mrs A D
Browne Lt L S
Brown Miss
Brough Mr A
Brock Mr L
Brown Mr P
Bell Mr and Mrs W D
Caulfield Maj
Considene Mrs and 2 infants
Considene Mr
Carlew Lt Mrs and Miss
Chapman Mr J B
Drummond Lt E
Fay Capt E
Graham Mr J
Graham Rev Mrs and Miss J A
Hardy Mrs
Hatchell Mr
Hart Mr
Hall Mr J
Harman Mr J
Hathaway Mr and Mrs W
Heaton Mr W
Horsman Mr A F
Hurry Mr and Mrs A E
Johnstone Mrs
Lancaster Mr J W
Larmour Mr A
Lowrey Miss
Marshall Mr Mrs child and infant
Mellan Mr A
McCulloch Mrs
Moore Mr J E
Marsh ll Rev A
Moran Miss
O'Connor Scott Mr and Mrs
Payne Lt R J, Mrs and child
Patet Capt A E
Panet Mrs and child
Ritchie Mrs
Ricketts Miss
Rowland Mr A
Roe Mr R P
Ross Mr E R
Staley Mr and Mrs A G
Sargent Mrs
Stephens Mr L B
Turnbull Mr and Mrs W J
Taylor Mr P W
Tairclough Mr J
Wickens Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Arthur Sir A
Douglas Mr J
McGowan Mr J
Watson Mr H B

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT DHARWAR.

THE Educational Conference of the Southern Division, writes a correspondent, was held in the hall of the Dharwar Government High School, on Monday, the 8th instant, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. R. Sahasrabudhe, the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division. He welcomed under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction the various delegates of the Educational Department, who came from the different Canarese districts of the Division, and some of the leading gentlemen of the two districts, viz., Belgaum and Dharwar, and the representatives of the Local Mission High School and the Kamatak Vedyawardhaka Sangha, who had graced the occasion with their presence. He expressed his regret that owing to the prevalence of plague in Belgaum and Dharwar during the last two years the Educational Department had sustained a great loss in the deaths of some of the masters and others of that Department ; some of the schools had to be closed in consequence of which the education of the school-going children had suffered a great deal. He said the last conference was held in the year 1896 in which the general question of education was discussed together with the vernacular standards ; but this time it will be seen from the notification that it will confine itself to matters specifically affecting the standards for primary schools and for Canarese and Urdu boys and girls rural and superior schools and for middle schools, viz., Anglo-Vernacular Standards I., II, and III. He said that they will see from the comparison of the present standards with those of the proposed ones that no radical change was made ; the only alteration that has been made was that the boys after passing the Vernacular V. Standard will be admitted in the first standard of the Anglo-Vernacular School instead of from the fourth, and the vernacular standards increased from six to seven, and drawing has been added as an optional subject to all standards to enable the children to join the technical class.

On the first and second day four papers were read on each occasion and on the third day only three papers were read. All these papers related to one and the same subject, viz., primary education as particularized above. The discussions on these papers were made with close attention, and many useful suggestions were made in the different standards by different speakers in the different languages with which they were familiar. I will not weary your readers with detailed statements of these suggestions, as they will be of no interest to the public, and I think the standards altered in the light of the discussion and suggestions will be probably printed and published after being submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. The president said other alterations were of a minor nature and they were not worth while mentioning specially, and he delivered his eloquent speech in Marathi at the request of the audience.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co's Cotton circular dated Hongkong Sept. 28 is summarised in the following general remarks.—Though arrivals of the troops of the Allied Powers from various parts of the globe have been continuous, and preparations for the forces to meet the long winter of Northern China have been expedited, the belief in the market here as well as to some extent in the country markets has been gaining ground that the acute stage of the China crisis has been passed, and that the beginning of the end of the crisis has been arrived at. Be this as it might, political troubles had had very little influence on the Yarn market during the past fortnight, but that the effects of the Texas hurricane and the rise in the prices of American Cotton had had a great deal to answer for the activity revived in the market here. A considerable business has been reported to have been done in Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 13 to Tls. 14 at Shanghai for shipments to Europe. In the market here a special demand for approved spinnings of Nos. 10 and 12 has been very much noticeable, as the rise in American Cotton under the Texas calamity has told on Yunan and Pakhoi, and revived the demand which had long remained dormant in these at one time very important spheres of consumption. Prices of these two counts have consequently very tellingly risen about 2 dols. to 4 dols., and about the same rise has been experienced in some half a dozen spinnings of No. 20 which have been taken for Tonquin only. There has not been a general demand nor a general advance in the prices of this count as it has been very much replaced by Japanese No. 20, which has been daily growing into favour, and even under a rise of 4 dols. to 6 dols. has been avidly taken to the extent of 1,500 bales at 97 dols. to 102 dols. News from Tientsin has likewise been somewhat encouraging for the lower counts as owing to the near approach of winter, some dealers in the market there have come forward to supply themselves with stocks before the seasonal closure of the Northern Ports. All these circumstances have led to an off-take of 12,000 bales, Indian threads consisting of about

2,350 bales of No. 20 sold at dols.	92	to dols	98	and dols.	101
1,200 " "	16	"	84	"	99
1,800 " "	12	"	85	"	93
6,500 " "	10	"	89	"	90
150 " "	6	"	74	"	75½

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 4,500 bales from India and shipments to Coast Ports and Northwards of about 1,000 bales—at 45,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 154 3-4 wire and Rs. 155 post.

Shanghai has equally felt the effect of the rise in American Cotton, and there having been a demand from the River Ports before their closure in winter, a goodly off-take of Indian, Japanese as well as local threads has taken place at very hardening rates. As regards Indian the demand has chiefly run on No. 10, a revival of demand for Japanese having very much left in the back ground the higher counts. Total sales of Indian comprise

1,250 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls.	67·50	at	70		
250 " "	15	"	64	"	63
2,300 " "	10	"	58·50	"	64·50

leaving under scanty supplies, unsold stocks at 34,000 bales. Japanese Nos. 16 and 20 have been sold on the basis of Tls 69 to Tls 71 for the former, and Tls. 70 to Tls. 71 for the latter. Locals have been taken to the very large extent of 3,600 bales at

Tls.	50·00	to	60·50	for	No. 10
"	59·50	"	64·00	"	" 12
"	62·00	"	66·00	"	" 14
"	64·00	"	68·00	"	" 16

Exchange on India, as on the 24th instant, has been advised at Rs. 213 wire and Rs. 213½ post.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

HOME.

COTTON TRADE.—The Master Spinners' Association at Manchester last week, resolved to stop for 12 working days during October the mills using American cotton.

Drama.—At Drury Lane, on the 20th, there was produced a new drama by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, entitled "The Price of Peace ; and The Lackey's Carnival," by Mr. H. A. Jones, has been staged at the Duke of York's.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened on the 25th at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and on the 26th there were discussions on the Reformation and on Old Testament Criticism.

The General Election.—The tide of election literature and oratory runs high. Lord Salisbury has issued an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, in which he says that the territories of the two South African Republics will in due time doubtless enjoy the benignant colonial policy which this country has pursued for half a century ; but we cannot expect to secure the steady submission of those whom we have overcome unless they see that our Government has so much Parliamentary strength that there is no hope of driving it from its policy by persistent resistance or agitation.—Mr. Balfour, in his address to the electors of East Manchester, contends that every citizen who desires that the blood shed in the war shall not have been spilt in vain is bound to resolve that there shall be no break in the continuity of our national policy.—Mr. Chamberlain, in his address to West Birmingham, says the policy of the Government is that after a period of administration backed by military force the people of the two Republics shall be received into the Empire on the footing of self-governing colonies. Any weakening of the Government will be the signal for intrigues which must delay and may defeat this policy. Mr. Chamberlain and other Unionist leaders agree that our military system must be reformed.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in his address to the Stirling Burghs, agrees to the absorption of the two belligerent Republics, but urges a policy of conciliation towards their people. He maintains that the Empire has been largely created and consolidated by Liberal policy, and repudiates that species of Imperialism which sees no glory except in aggression and extension. He suggests that the legitimate desire of the Irish people for self-government would best be met by some scheme of devolution of business applicable to the three kingdoms.—Sir William Harcourt, in West Monmouthshire, says that a year ago the Government, by temper and patience, might have obtained all that they demanded ; but from the moment when the Boers invaded the dominions of the Queen he has thought it his duty to support the Government in the war.—Speeches have been delivered by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Balfour Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Brassey, and other leading politicians on both sides; and even Lord Rosebery has entered the arena sending to Captain Lambton, one of the Opposition candidates at Newcastle a letter advising his fellow-countrymen to vote for those who advocate home legislation on sound Liberal lines, would maintain and consolidate the Empire, pursue a firm but conciliatory foreign policy, and support in South Africa a settlement prejudicing no jot or tittle of the results of our sacrifices, but aiming at the restoration of contentment and harmony.—Mr. Goschen is retiring from the House of Commons and from his position as First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE EMPIRE.

THE War.—Lord Roberts was able to state last week that of the 3,000 Boers who retreated to Komati Poort about 700 crossed into Portuguese territory and others had deserted in various directions. The "Long Toms" and several field guns, including those captured from us, were destroyed. There is nothing now left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands.—Lord Methuen captured last week a Boer convoy, including one of the 15-pounder guns lost at Colenso, 26 waggons, 8,000 cattle, and 4,000 sheep —General Buller reports the surrender of over 80 burghers and the capture of 20 prisoners and 200 rifles, besides wagons and ammunition. On the 22nd a party of Boers attacked the Elands River Railway Station, but were repelled, and during their absence their camp was captured by General Paget, who took 2,500 cattle, 6,000 sheep, 50 horses, 20 rifles, some ammunition, and 12 prisoners. The commando was afterwards engaged by Plumer's Bushmen, who captured 11 prisoners, 750 cattle, and 1,600 sheep. —General Pole-Carew, with the Guards, occupied Komati Poort on the 24th, taking a large amount of rolling-stock and locomotives, with some truck-loads of "Long Tom" ammunition. General Pole-Carew found a "Long Tom" 98-pounder and a Creuzot gun destroyed. There were also found 300 rifles, 30 boxes of small-arm ammunition, 40 "Long Tom" shells, and 130 boxes of other shells. There is an enormous amount of rolling-stock on the main and Selati lines, most of it in good order. During a short march from Krugersdorp General Barton captured nine prisoners, 720 trek-oxen, 950 cattle, 1,000 sheep 34 ponies, and 17 wagons.—The Boers on the Portuguese frontier on the 23rd destroyed their "Long Toms" and then crossed the border and surrendered to the Portuguese, who sent the whole force of 3,000 men under escort to Delagoa Bay.—General Ian Hamilton has found in the Crocodile River, near Hector Spruit, several guns, most of them destroyed. They include two 12 pounders belonging to Q Battery Royal Horse Artillery, two 75mm. Creuzot guns, two 3in. Krupps, one 75mm. Vickers-Maxim mounted gun, two "Pom Poms," one 7-pdr. r.m.l. mountain gun, and three muzzle-loading mountain guns. —There is now no organized opposition in the south of the Orange River Colony.—The Hospitals Commission has been taking evidence and vis

Duke, C.I.E., formerly of the Indian Telegraph Department. Sir W. Rattigan is standing for North-East Lanarkshire and Colonel Duke for Stirling Burghs against the leader of the Liberal Party, or as Sir Henry Fowler has rather gone out of his way to describe him the leader of that party in the House of Commons. Both Sir W. Rattigan and Colonel Duke are described as Liberal Unionists. Besides the above Sir M. M. Bhownuggree and Sir Edward Sassoon are again candidates. The former is making a very energetic fight against Mr. Harry Lawson, one of the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," while it looks as if Sir E. Sassoon would be permitted to resume his seat without a contest. Mr. J. M. Maclean is standing aside altogether and is surveying the scene from the Continent. For some weeks past he has been laid up at the Palace Hotel, Furstenhof, Frankfurt-am Main with a painful attack of muscular rheumatism, and is by no means in a fit state for electioneering. Still if he had been in the best of health I doubt if he would have offered himself this time. Assuming as everyone does that the Government will come in again it is not unlikely that there will be another general election before very long, that is unless the Ministerial majority is overwhelmingly large. And then he will have another chance. A good many Cardiff Liberals would have liked to invite Mr. Maclean to stand as their candidate, but the majority decided in favour of Sir Edward Reid, who of course has greater claims on them.

A SUPREMELY-IMPORTANT LESSON FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Dr. Conan Doyle is, perhaps, one of the sanest of observers and the soundest of critics. He has published his views on the war now nearly ended. Over and above everything else the conclusion to which he has arrived is that England may now consider herself absolutely free from invasion. "One of the most certain lessons of the war, as regards ourselves," he says, "is once for all to reduce the bugbear of an invasion of Great Britain to an absurdity." This is good hearing indeed. In four further sentences he puts the position clearly and fully. To emphasise more strikingly the truth they teach, I quote them separately :—

"With a moderate efficiency with the rifle the able-bodied population of this country could, without its fleet and without its professional soldiers, defy the united forces of Europe."

"A country of hedgerows would with modern weapons be the most terrible entanglement into which an army could wander."

"The advantage of the defence over the attack, and of the stationary force against the one which has to move, is so enormous, and has been so frequently proved by the Boers against ourselves, as well as by ourselves against the Boers, that the invasion of Kent or Sussex, always a desperate operation, has now become an impossible one."

"So much national consolation can we draw from the ordeal through which we have passed."

If our critic had his way he would constitute an even smaller army than we now possess, but have all highly trained and expert marksmen. Modern warfare demands keenness, individual push and intelligence; "you have to pay your soldier half-a-crown or three shillings a day: so doing you secure a higher type, can do with fewer numbers, and so save in transport, clothing, accoutrements, and barrack accommodation." Conan Doyle declares there is "No longer need for a hard training and a rigid discipline, which existed when men fought in platoons and performed complicated evolutions upon the field of battle." Here are a few further "obiter dicta," which the many soldiers in India will ponder over :—

"The idea that an infantry soldier is a pikeman has never quite departed in our army . . . . All this is mediæval and dangerous."

"There is only one thing which wins a modern battle, and that is straight shooting."

"After the lessons we had in the first Boer war the musketry instruction in the British Army has been simply disgraceful."

"Better shooting, better knowledge of cover—these are the main desiderata in our infantry."

"Passing on to the cavalry . . . . the simplest and most effective reform would be one which should abolish it altogether."

"One absolutely certain lesson of this war is that there is—outside the artillery—only one weapon in the world, and that weapon is the magazine rifle."

"Lances, swords, and revolvers have only one place—the museum."

"Let us preserve all our old historic regiments with their traditions and the 'esprit de corps'—and let them be called cavalry also if the name is dear to them—but let them have only a rifle and let them be trained to fight on foot."

Weight must be removed from the horses :—

"It is not an exaggeration to say that the Boer war was prolonged for months by this one circumstance, for we should certainly have cut off the Boer retreat and captured their guns, had our horses not been handicapped so severely."

And, very much more sound sense of the same sort. There ought, in all military reading rooms in India, to be a run on the "Cornhill Magazine" for October, from the earlier pages of which I have collected the sentences given above. Specially should the army of the future, as sketched by the critic, be considered. With a total of 100,000 men, he would have:—

Mounted Infantry	30,000
Artillery	30,000
Infantry (in regiments of 300 each)	30,000
Engineers and others	10,000
Total	100,000

THE REHABILITATION OF ALDERSHOT.

General Sir William Butler seems already to have justified the prescience of Lord Wolseley in sending him to Aldershot. No longer is there to be the "slackness" which aroused the Commander-In-Chief to such righteous wrath. The men there are to be made into soldiers of the most practical kind. Much of what Dr. Conan Doyle desiderates in the foregoing paragraph is being achieved by General Butler. On Tuesday he exercised twenty-four infantry battalions on the methods to be adopted of crossing a river without confusion. The manœuvre (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") was rendered less complex by the fact that neither cavalry nor artillery were employed, but it afforded the General an opportunity of testing the organization of the district. There have been few greater personal triumphs than that which has fallen to the lot of Sir William Butler. Nine to ten months ago, no military man was ever more virulently abused than was he. "His silence under the abuse heaped on him by ignorant and irresponsible people was very impressive and rendered his ultimate vindication the more notable." There are few general officers in the British Army who command so much confidence from all sections of Englishmen as does the Acting Commander at Aldershot. The German Embassy on Wednesday forwarded to Sir William Butler a telegram of congratulation on his appointment to Aldershot from the German Emperor. The telegram, says the "Daily Chronicle" was, of course, quite personal and unofficial and was the expression of a cordial acquaintanceship between the Emperor and Sir William and Lady Butler, which had its beginnings at Aldershot when the General had a brigade there.

"LONDON TRAINBANDS" FROM THE WAR.

London is not usually great at spectacular effects in processions. Our neighbours across the Channel are far more alive to picturesqueness and art on such occasions; the Germans, too, come out of such rejoicings very creditably. Queen Victoria's Jubilee processions are noteworthy exceptions to our rule, but they were real and actual; there was no emblematic glory in them. The Lord Mayor's annual show is not great in any sense of the word, except in the crowds that come to see it. This year, however, there will be a great national welcome to the C.I.V.s who are to be home from South Africa before the 9th of November and if they take part in the civic procession anything either before or after them will receive scant attention. They have done well, extremely well, on active service. Many of them were novices in the art of war, but all of them were brave. Lord Roberts has many times made special reference to their gallantry and, whether or not they form part of the Mayoral pageant, they will receive a tremendous welcome from their fellow-citizens. And, they have deserved all they will get. The correspondent who writes to this morning's "Times" over the signature "The Father of a C.I.V." is by no means alone in urging that if there is any idea of the gallant force being included in the Lord Mayor's Show it may be reconsidered and abandoned. "It is, of course, possible," he says, "some amongst the members of the body would not object, but I feel sure that the great majority of men and officers would resent it. The show is an excellent and even valuable thing in itself, but this is sterner work. The men left their homes and their businesses to face death and disease because they thought their country required them. They have done well, and we are proud of them. By all means let them have a cordial reception by the city, but let the sternness of their work be remembered, and let their reception be something more appropriate than inviting them to take a place in the excellent but somewhat jesting and mumming pageant which we enjoy every November 9, and which we call the Lord Mayor's Show. What we are told their city friends would prefer is that the C.I.V.s should have a formal reception on their arrival at Waterloo Station, and that they should afterwards march by way of the Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill to the Guildhall. Certainly this would be a more dignified way of showing our gratitude, respect and admiration than by sandwiching them between the "equipages" of portly Aldermen and the ridiculous and tawdry "emblematic cars."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

There, probably, never were so many people in Paris at one time as there are now. The last days of the Exhibition are becoming the most crowded days of its existence. Last Sunday the almost incredible number of more than half a million people passed through the turnstiles. A goodly proportion of this enormous crowd was due to the storming of Paris on the preceding day by twenty-two thousand Mayors, who were the Republic's guests and President Loubet's most fervid admirers. With them come their female relatives and some male relatives too, swelling the numbers and, through the success of the whole affair, contributing to the consolidation of the Republic. Of course the marvellously fine weather had to do with a record attendance; but, for some days previously, the country-side had poured into Paris, the illuminations on Sunday night being the chief centre of attraction. The Saturday trains on most of the lines, especially those with connections to Belgium and Germany, had to be doubled and in many instances trebled, in order to meet the demands of week-end travellers to Paris, and the companies are now announcing a double return service for each evening. Monday, too, was an extremely busy day at the Exhibition for the Mayors were still lingering in the capital. Up to and including Sunday the total admissions since the inauguration numbered just under 34,000,000, and in all 29,056,533 tickets had been obliterated.

THE RAILWAYS TO THE CONTINENT.

Every Anglo-Indian, many times in his life, travels on the railways which run the trains from London to Dover and to Folkestone. Consequently a sympathetic feeling will be aroused in the minds of not a few people in India with the agitation which is going on against the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Railway—the two old companies, which, for our sins, have become amalgamated into one. The amalgamation, which was to work great wonders, has done so—only they are all the wrong way. Nothing too bad can be said of the muddle which characterises the present management. I had an experience of this a few Saturdays ago. Three trains to a particular destination were not despatched; the fourth was crowded to the doors in every compartment. On arriving at a station, where another train was to take over the major portion of the passengers, it was found that no train was there; "it may not come in," said the station-master, "for an hour." So several hundred men, women and children had to walk a distance of nearly two miles along the line to their destination. This is very good for a combination of first class English railways. In yesterday's "Times" Lord Brabourne, who was deputy-chairman of the South Eastern when Sir Edward Watkins mis-managed, as we thought—little knowing the evils that were in store for us—the line, tells a story which must have given him infinite satisfaction to send to the leading journal "I have taken," he says, "an average of many journeys from Smeeth to Folkestone, and the lateness leaving Smeeth averaged thirty-two minutes; sometimes more, sometimes less. Not long ago my train called at Smeeth apparently punctual to the minute, and I thought that a few kind words of sympathy and congratulation to the station-master might not be out of place. I spoke the words, and, rather to my surprise, he could not restrain laughter. I understood his merriment, however, when he explained that the train I had caught had been due an hour and twenty minutes."

THE AUTUMN CONFERENCES.

From the second week in September this country is given over to conferences. First comes the British Association for the promotion of Science and Art, as its full title runs, though, I must confess I do not remember ever to have seen this title in print: it is "The British Association," and nothing more to the average Briton. Beginning early, as it did, the great organization got through its programme without detriment. The Dissolution has spoiled all the others. Next, in importance, follows the Law Association. Largely because lawyers find so much occupation during election time, as Agents and the like, the executive of this body boldly set aside the whole function until the election is over, "when," said a lawyer with whom I was travelling last night, "it will be a complete failure." Third in order, but not in importance is the Church Congress, held this year in Newcastle-on-Tyne. It says much for the vitality of the National Church that, notwithstanding we are now in the thickest of the thick of the election fight, the Congress is in session and is, apparently, attracting much attention. But, it is most of it seeming; no one is taking any interest in what is going on. Had we been enjoying our usual autumnal dulness, the breakdown (temporarily only) of that splendid orator, the Bishop of Ripon, would have provided leading articles for every paper, in which most learned and unlearned reasons would have been expressed as to the curious brain-failure which caused the slight pause in the mental machinery of the prelate. The Bishop is one of those orators who prepares his great orations, every word of them, beforehand, learns them by heart, and then repeats them with appropriate gestures, influenced by the attitude of the audience. In this instance he came to a dead-stop. He was, mentally, in actual contact with a high wall, which effectually stopped the working of his mind. The scene became very painful. The Bishop was at a dead loss; the audience in a state of tremor as to what would happen. At last help came. All the reporters, ranged in front of the platform, had printed copies of the speech. It happily occurred to one of them—quite a young fellow, it is said—to rise from his seat and read aloud to the Bishop the beginning of the sentence following the one at which he had paused. This was what the Bishop wanted. He had missed his connections. Receiving the cue he resumed his speech and went satisfactorily to the end. I do not know of course, how the Bishop views the episode, but I think if I were the victim of a similar lapse of memory, I should begin to shorten mental sail and, as the Scotch say, "gang warily."

Next week and the week after come the Baptist Union and Congregational Union Meetings. These autumnal assemblies are the most important of the year. The century funds, which both these organizations are raising, are not a little dependent upon the excellence of the October gatherings and the Dissolution is hardly likely to loom so large before these communions as to obscure every other interest.

THE Madras Government concludes its review of the operations of the Survey Department, last year, as follows :—"Shortly after the receipt of the Report under review, his Excellency the Governor in Council heard with very deep regret of the sudden death of the Superintendent, Mr. George Percy Greene, from cholera, at Ramnad, on the 31st July, 1900. During the brief period he held the office of Superintendent, Mr. Greene displayed in a high degree the ability and energy which have distinguished his career. His Excellency the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the loss the public service has sustained by the untimely death of this most zealous and devoted officer."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are] or the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

THE REFUND OF TOWN DUTY.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, in the absence of Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and seconded by Dr. De Monte the Municipal Commissioner was requested to report how many claims of merchants for the refund of town duty, and for what amounts were delayed on account of the suspected faulty marks of tindal? What the circumstances were which made the Refund Examiner or any other person delay these claims? Whether any legal advice was taken before detaining such a large number of claims? What has been the issue of the suits filed by merchants to recover their claims and what amount of money the Corporation have to pay in addition to the claims in the shape of half the cost of suits settled of the several claimants.

OPENING UP OF CONGESTED AREAS.

A QUESTION OF ROAD ALIGNMENT.

A committee appointed to consider an altered alignment proposed by the City Improvement Trust for the street scheme (No. 2) for the Chakla Market and Dhobi Talao section of Ward C reported that they had carefully studied the five plans received from the Trust and the Report of their Improvements Committee, and many members had also visited the localities through which the street as per various alignments will pass, and yet, so far as they could judge from the materials before them and the inspection made by them, they were of opinion that the best alignment for the proposed street is that shown as A B C D in plan E (Index Map No. X, Engineer's Office Plan No. 523). At the same time the Committee concur with the Improvements Committee of the Trust that Mandvi Kolliwada urgently needs more roads and better light and ventilation, and they recommended therefore, that this locality be treated by an improvement scheme. Further, the Committee pointed out that if the northern alignment recommended by them be approved, no more land south of the proposed road, especially adjoining the Carnac Road, need be taken up than is absolutely necessary. Two representations, from the Trustees of the Hormasji Bomanji Wadia Fire Temple, objecting to the proposed alignment from A to B, and asking that an alignment be suggested which may not necessitate the taking of any land or building belonging to the temple, were placed before the Committee. In regard to these representations, the Committee stated that they approved generally of the alignment from A to B, but recommended that the Improvement Trust be asked to consider the objection made by the Trustees of the Fire Temple with a view to giving such relief as may be possible.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out that there were certain minutes dissenting and assenting to the report. It struck him that the way in which the Improvement Trust were proceeding was not a proper one. All these difficulties would not arise if there was a skeleton sketch of the way in which the whole city was ultimately to be treated by the Improvement Trust. In the absence of such information people suggested that in taking a line east and west a good many insanitary parts might be taken in either to the north or south. If one side knew that there was a scheme to follow which would take in certain insanitary places to one side or the other they would give their consent to the original scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee objected to certain property belonging to the trustees of the Hormasjee Wadia Fire Temple being taken in.

Dr. Master hoped that the Improvement Trust would see that small insanitary areas should not be overlooked in contemplation of big schemes.

Mr. Khote proposed a rider to the report that the line of the road should be taken a little further north, in order to make the line parallel with Carnac Road.

Mr. Mehta accepted the rider.

Dr. Dimmock who said he was one of the dissenters to the Committee's proposal's pointed out that the definite plan of the Improvement Trust was to carry Roman lines of street direct from west to east. But the construction of the City would not permit of Roman lines as it was necessary to avoid a certain number of mosques. Those obstacles were insuperable, though they would not have been insuperable to the early Romans who would have demolished the mosques and carried the road right through. We could not do so, and the Committee had to be satisfied with the deviation which they proposed.

Mr. Wadya moved as an amendment that the report be approved and adopted with the alteration that the road commencing from the Queen's Road point should include the new Lohar Street and join the Kalbadevie Road at point "B."

Dr. Dadachanjee seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed urged that Kolliwada should be included in the scheme and moved as a further amendment that the report be approved and the Improvement Trust be recommended to take up Kolliwada improvement scheme as early as possible before undertaking scheme No. 2, and that the latter be according to plan D with a line passing through Janjikar Street.

This amendment was not seconded.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that the Improvement Trust had carried out the wishes of the Corporation in this matter. The improvement of Kolliwada in the manner suggested by the Committee would be absolutely useless. Their late medical officer pointed out that the improvement of Kolliwada was most urgently needed and when an opportunity offered for this by the present scheme he did not know why the Committee desired the alignment to be pushed farther north. Mr. Mehta admitted that he had not inspected the locality and a man who had not done so ought to be the last to stand up in favour of any alignment. (Hear, hear and laughter.) He asked Mr. Mehta to name the localities which would be benefited by the alignment he proposes.

Mr. Mehta shall I do it now from the plan? You had better read out the names of the places.

Dr. Viegas: He has admitted his inability to do so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: I have done nothing of the sort.

Dr. Viegas proceeding said Colonel Dimmock who had carefully inspected the place had given them the reasons why he preferred plan D, and as a sanitarian his advice was more to be followed than that of Mr. Mehta. (Laughter.) Mr. Mehta's eloquence was certainly fascinating but in sanitary matters he was nowhere. (Much laughter.) He moved a further amendment that the Trust be informed that the Corporation prefer the alignment according to plan D.

Mr. Vandekar seconded the amendment. On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the further discussion of the question was adjourned to permit of the consideration of the appointment of Municipal Health Officer.

THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Dimmock proposed in accordance with the recommendation of Special Committee that Dr. Joseph Priestly be appointed health officer of the Municipality at a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for a period of five years. He thought he might congratulate the Corporation on the large number of applications from men of high sanitary qualifications that were received. It would have been a matter of the very greatest difficulty to select a candidate from among so many distinguished men if it had not been for the very efficient help that was given to them by the Local Government Board in London through the mediation of the Commissioner Mr. Harvey. (Hear, hear.) In dealing with the applications the Committee had to consider that the present staff of the Corporation are men of high scientific qualifications and it was necessary to select a man accordingly. They had to consider applications from men of great sanitary experience in England—some of them of urban experience gained in the large cities and others of experience gained in the provincial and county administrations. It was the unanimous opinion of the Committee that a man of urban experience should be selected and Dr. Priestly's qualifications in these respect were especially to be recommended. He had not only had a large urban experience but also provincial experience. He was medical officer of health for Leicester, and for the last five years he has been medical officer of the parish of Lambeth, the largest district in London, with a population of over 300,000 and an area of 4,590 acres. A man who has had a sanitary experience of such an area would be] sure to bring sufficient experience and knowledge to deal with the difficult sanitary matters that have to be dealt with in Bombay. The Committee had also to consider the candidates' administrative qualifications, and in the administration of Lambeth, Dr. Priestly had no less than 44 sub-officers working under him and in addition had the administration of the Bacteriological Laboratory, where many investigations are carried on. In regard to his personal qualifications Dr. Priestly stood in the first rank with other candidates who were entitled to the highest appointments in sanitary science. He is lecturer at various sanitary institutes.—The Sanitary Institute of London, the British Institute of Preventive Medicine which is now so world-wide in its promulgation of the principles of preventive health, he has been Assistant Examiner in Hygiene at South Kensington, and a Member of the Council of the Society of Health Officers, London. In all these points he fully answered to the very highest possible scientific requirements that one could wish. In the selection of Dr. Priestly they had every possible requirement for the health officers of this great city. He would come to them fresh from all the most recent knowledge of sanitation, not encrusted with views acquired by association with the difficult, and disheartening features of Indian sanitation and he (speaker) had no doubt that the knowledge of Dr. Priestly would help to elucidate a great many of the difficult problems with which the Corporation had to deal. They must remember that if they engaged a health officer of such great distinction as this they must also listen to his advice—(hear hear and laughter) —and that was a matter which would probably give the Corporation a great deal of discussion.

Mr. Mehta seconded the motion.

Mr. Wadia was glad to find that the Committee had given special attention to the candidate's administrative abilities. He now hoped they would have a health officer who would do his best to bring about the sanitary regeneration of Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra suggested that Dr. Priestly should before coming out consult Mr. Santo Crimp and Mr. Baldwin Latham who might be able to give him a great deal of information that would be very useful to him in Bombay.

Dr. Viegas congratulated the Committee on the selection they had made and he hoped that when the health officer comes he would be left alone to reorganise the whole department with] a view to the welfare of the city.

Mr. Mehta agreed that that was a consummation devoutly to be wished. He hoped they would not criticise him as they criticised the poor divisional health officers. He was glad that Dr. Viegas had approved the selection made by a committee largely composed of lay-men.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Corporation adjourned until Thursday.

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2420	2420
Bombay and Sindh	421665	461816	883481
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	116	116
Punjab	1265	22583	23848
Central Provinces	93783	1157996	1251779
Berar	66441	119295	185736
Ajmere-Merwara	7781	12393	20144
Total British Provinces	590935	1776383	2367524
Native States.			
Rajputana States	11188	44035	55223
Central India States	11634	22964	34598
Hyderabad	77677	53942	131619
Baroda	18507	25497	44004
Bombay Native States	66321	24887	91208
Punjab Native States	4680	5549	10229
Central Provinces Feudatory States	3811	21275	25086
Total Native States	191318	198149	392467
Grand Total	785253	1974732	2759991

Name of Province.	Week ending 6th Oct. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	1370	1370	— 1050
Bombay and Sindh	360149	408457	768606	— 114575
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	36	36	— 80
Punjab	1285	4700	5985	— 17863
Central Provinces	64702	961494	1026203	— 225576
Berar	57750	110656	168406	— 17330
Ajmere-Merwara	...	3051	3051	— 17093
Total British Provinces	484193	1489762	1973955	— 393569
Native States.				
Rajputana States	9198	34540	43738	— 11485
Central India States	9517	18896	28413	— 6455
Hyderabad	62630	40553	103183	— 28136
Baroda	17929	25305	43234	— 770
Bombay Native States	54682	20834	75516	— 16192
Punjab Native States	816	3535	4351	— 5878
Central Provinces Feudatory States	3620	17769	21389	— 3697
Total Native States	158422	161432	319854	— 72613
Grand Total	642615	1651194	2293809	— 466182

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	5
Mandvi, Chnokla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	19	0	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	2	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	21
Total	24	10	116
Total plague deaths to date	80,076	63,267	
Same date last year	23	15	135

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 12th to 13th instant :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhavani	13	5
Sadashiv	2	3
Shukurwar	17	13
Kasba	6	4
Nana	8	9
Raste	1	1
Budhwar	7	5
Somwar	3	2
Vetal	6	5
Rayiwar	17	14
Ganj	16	9
Shanvar	8	3
Mangalwar	2	2
Nihal	3	3
Narayan	2	3
Ganesh	1	0
Ghorapade	0	0
Gultekdi	0	0
Bhamburda	1	0
Unknown	0	1
	113	82
Total mortality		86

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, September 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C C A Sillery, B.
Mr J H Simpson, B Cov.
Mr H G A Loveson, B Cov.
Mr A E Spring, B.
Mr H O B Shonbridge, Bo.
Lieut-Col G B Stevens.
Major W R H Beresford.
Major G H Fink.
Capt L W Y Campbell.
Lieut C H Ward.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F W Johnston, B Cov, 1 week M C.
Mr R C Chapman, B, furl to Dec 15, 1900.
Mr H S Johnston, B, 1 mo furl.
Mr H M Finch, B, 1 week's extraordinary leave.
Mr A Monro, B. 5 mo M.C.
Mr L H Lovett-Thomas, B, furl to March 24, 1901.
Mr W A Moran, B, 3 day's extraordinary leave.
Lieut-Col A Heatcote, until Sept 16,1901.
Capt C Rattray, 4 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col G A Emerson, IMS, B.
Capt W C R Stratton, B.
Mr J H Simpson, B Cov.
Mr R C Williams, B.
Mr H S Johnstone, B.
Mr F T Paine, B.
Mr F J Harvey, B.
Mr K W Deighton, B.
Mr V A Stewart, B.
Mr H H Sharpe, B.
Mr W A Moran, B.
Kr H R Warner, B.
Mr W E Meares, B.
Mr T H Bigs, B.
Mr A B Prushia. B.
Mr E O Manning, B.
Mr E W Legh, M Cov.
Mr A G Cardew, M Cov.
Mr W J Weightman, M.
Mr H F Brayson, Bo.
Lieut-Col W Quentin.
Lieut-Col F G Bradley.
Lieut-Col H W Duperier.
Major A E Parret.
Major J G Downing.
Capt W Kirkpatrick.
Capt W G Walker.
Lieut W H Lane.
Lieut L F Warburton.
Lieut F C Browning.
Lieut N Macpherson.

SENOR SILVELA, in an interview with a Press representative, stated that next session of the Spanish Chamber would not consider the question of the marriage of the Princess of the Asturias with the son of the Count of Caserta, because nothing had yet been decided regarding the marriage. This statement of the Premier's has caused a certain amount of surprise here, as the marriage had been considered fixed for the beginning of 1901. It was reported that the marriage had been abandoned. The "Correspondencia" says that Senor Silvela's statements seem to indicate the abandonment of the marriage. The journal also reproduces a rumour, according to which there is some talk of a marriage between the Heiress Presumptive and the Duke of the Abruzzi, who was born at Madrid while his father, Prince Amadeo Duke of Aosta, was King of Spain.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

REACTIONARIES STILL DEFIANT.

ANTI-FOREIGN TAOTAI FOR SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN CRUELTY TO CHINESE.

AN EXCITING JOURNEY

THE following letter has been received by a Hongkong resident regarding affairs in Peking, written from Tientsin, under date of September 12 :—

'Arrived in Tientsin from Peking this morning, and delighted to strike even this poor excuse for civilization. Peking is in the bowels of hell. Absolutely the worst babel imaginable. We had to be our own coolies, stable boys and cooks, and the dirt, and muck and stench of the place are enough to give one typhoid or something worse. All of the leading correspondents for the big papers have left. It takes from three to four days to get letters from Peking to Tientsin, and then there is no certainty of their ever turning up. Prince Ching came into Peking last Monday and Tuesday, and made informal calls upon the Ministers, but his visit amounted to nothing. He however told the Ministers that he had powers by an edict from the Dowager Empress to arrange a treaty for peace, but so far he has not presented his credentials. The Russians are treating the Chinese like galley slaves, and hardly a Chinaman remains in their quater of the city. The Japanese are the real masters of the situation, and are accomplishing more than all the others combined. The railroad is completed only as far as Yung-un—27 miles from Tientsin. I came on my pony from Peking to Tungchow (18 miles) and there got a Japanese house-boat and 12 coolies, and got down to Yangsun in two days, there taking the railway to Tientsin. It was a horrible trip. I had to sit on the top of the house-boat with my revolvers in my hand most of the time to prevent the coolies running away and leaving me afloat. We feared too that they might try to overpower us, as they were 12 to 2, but we made the beggars work all night and got them so buckered out that they were glad to drop on their backs and sleep when we finally let up on them. It looks now as if the partition of China was certain. All the officials on the spot are convinced that the Empress' crowd is totally incapable of administering affairs. Every one thinks 'something must be done, and that 'something' means the death-knell of the present dynasty. It hardly becomes us to try and cram religion down the throats of the Celestial ignorant and beastly though he is, at the point of the bayonet, as Mahomet. The Missionaries are at the bottom of the entire trouble, and their conduct during and since the seige has not been very creditable. They have exhibited anything but a Christian spirit, and have the reputation of being the biggest looters in Peking. The whole situation is so disgusting, that I hate even to write about it.'

DISTURBANCES IN SHUN TAK.

HOUSES DESTROYED.

CONVERTS KILLED.

FOREIGN PRIEST WOUNDED.

News has been brought to Canton of rather alarming disturbances in the Shun Tak District. The trouble began in a place called Lung Kong, a large market-town some 20 miles distant from Canton. In Lung Kong a convert has for a few years carried on a trade in Western drugs and also practised medicine according to Western methods. He has been on good terms with the neighbours, and so in spite of many rumours saw no reason for giving up his business and seeking a place of safety as so many have done. Last Wednesday brought a rude awakening to his fancied security. Suddenly, without any warning, a number of Chinese soldiers appeared in his shop. A doubt has been expressed about these men being soldiers, but if they were not they were wearing a uniform. They began to make free with the articles in the shop and within a short time of their arrival were joined by twenty to thirty men more. It was not long before the crowd increased to about three hundred,—some in uniform and some not. The native doctor kept cool, and while the rioters were busy plundering the shop and his house, he wisely took the opportunity to remove his family to a boat. It is feared that a slave girl in his employ and a woman-patient were abducted. Everything that could be moved was taken from the shop. Just when the rioters were beginning to take up the floor-tiles the landlord came upon the scene and begged them not to steal his property. With the exception of the building itself a clean sweep was made of everything in the shop. This successful raid did not satisfy the rioters. It only whetted their appetite for more. Villages round Lung Kong and as far as Kam Chuk were attacked. Their object was to despoil the Roman Catholic converts, and as these are rather numerous in the Shun Tak District they set themselves a great task. Stories are coming of the destuction of houses and the looting of the goods and chattels. Many houses were burned down. It is impossible to say yet the number killed. It includes some children. Children both boys and girls were kidnapped and women abducted. A foreign priest is reported to have been wounded in the face. News of these riotous proceedings were carried to Canton by some of the converts to the priests, and the result was the despatch of the French gunboat "Avalance" to the scence of the troubles. Captain Young, the superintendent of the Chinese soldiers who guard the Shameen, has gone down to try and arrange matters. The Viceroy has sent a lot of soldiers, and there are more leaving to-day for Shun Tak.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Unless I am very much mistaken this riot, of the quelling of which nothing is known up to to-day, can be traced directly to the fruitful source of trouble, namely, the interference of 'the church' with civil questions. Of course it is only fair to say that the men who make these riots are only too glad when an opportunity arises for venting their spite against the converts. This disturbance appears to have been carefully planned. Ten large boats, plying white flags on which were written black Chinese characters to the effect, 'Slay and exterminate the converts,' were used by the rioters, for carrying off the spoils.

Not long ago a Chinaman—not a convert—paid a visit to the Chinese doctor who has in the way described above, lost all his worldly goods. This man, by name Siu, has a law-suit. In the carrying on of this law-suit he has made himself many enemies among the gentry. In order to strengthen his position by gaining the help of the foreigner he proposed to become a proselyte of the Christian church. The doctor informed him that in his Church the missionaries do not take up law cases and advised him to apply to the Tin Chu of Heavenly Lord church (Roman Catholic), when he believed assistance would be granted. Mr. Siu made a successful application and is now known as a convert. In some way, unexplained, the gentry got to know that the doctor in Lung Kong had pointed out the way to Mr. Siu when he applied for spiritual guidance. For that, in their opinion, serious indiscretion he has had to pay very dearly. He has proved it is a more important and costly thing to give spiritual advice than medical.

THE MURDERS IN SHANSI.

SOME MORE DETAILS.

The missionary who has already given us so very much reliable information respecting the persecution of his confreres and their wives and children in the North, having read the account of the Murders in Shansi which appeared in our Saturday's issue, draws our attention to the fact that several names of missionaries which he had previously given us were not included in that account. In that description four names are unaccounted for. Our informant writes :—Mr. and Mrs. T. Underwood, Mr. Hoddle (unattached and one child of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, whom I believe to have been with them, would account for the 4. But there were also Miss Steevens and Miss Clark of Hochou.

English Baptist Mission :—	
Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Farthing and 3 children.	
Rev. and Mrs T. J. Underwood.	
Rev. and Mrs. Frank Whitehouse.	
Miss Stewart (Governess)	10
B. and F. B. S.:—	
Mr. and Mrs. Benyon and 3 children	5
Unattached.	
Mr Hoddie	1
Shou Yang Mission :—	
Dr. and Mrs. Lovett and child.	
Mr and Mrs George Stokes.	
Mr and Mrs James Simpson.	
Mr and Mrs. F. W. Pigott and son.	
Miss Duval.	
Mr Robinson.	
Miss Combs (killed June 27)	12
American Board :—	
Two children of Mr and Mrs. Attwater	2
Miss Steevens } from Hochou	
Miss Clark }	
Dr. and Mrs. Millar Wilson and child (from Ping Yang-fu)	5
Total	35

It is said Misses Steevens and Clark moved up to Taiyuan, but if not, there are just 33.

The Miss. French (niece of General French) referred to is on the Preussen, which left here a day or two back. Miss Palmer came down in the P'ing Yang Fu party, and is in Shanghai, where I saw her. The Chieh Hsui ladies, when the attack was made on the Mission premises escaped calmly right through the mob, which was cowed by their courage, to the yamen, and were provided with carts for the four days' journay to P'ing Yang Fu, so that they were all in the P'ing Yang party, and two were on the s.s. Preussen.

As regards the Hsinchou missionaries, several of whom are friends of mine with whom I stayed last year, McCurran should be McCurrach. The single lady and gentlemen were Miss Renant and Mr. Ennals....

I suppose the Hochiu (Shansi) missionaries, names were in the papers long ago, viz., Mr. and Mrs. McConnell and child, Misses Burton and Palmer and, I believe, two other single ladies (seven in all.) These were killed at the Yellow River, which is not far from Hochou. The party were led wrongly, and when Mr. Connell suspected it and tried to take a big sword from one of the escort, I believe he was told they were going to die. The party were sur

'KUTCHRA" DISPOSAL IN BOMBAY.

In common with other large towns, Bombay, ever since it has come into prominence as a thriving and prosperous capital, has been considerably exercised by the problem of the proper disposal of the town sweepings, and the inhabitants just now are rejoicing that the matter has been laid to rest for another quarter of a century at least. The *deus ex machina* to whom they owe their deliverance from a fearsome dilemma, is Mr. Muncherjee Marzban, C.I.E., the able Executive Engineer of one of the most progressive municipalities in India, and we propose to give a resume of his interesting history of the question later on.

From 1865 to 1876 the "kutchra" used to be taken by railway to a place called Chimbur, several miles out of Bombay in the direction of Coorla. It was a very unsavoury spot in more ways than one; for the most part, it was a pestilential swamp, and the only human domicile it boasted was a large house used by gamblers from Bombay, who there escaped the vigilance and persecution of the Bombay Police. But it was owned by the Government of Bombay, from whom it was leased by the old Bench of Justices. In 1876, however, the new Municipal Corporation discovered that there was a plague spot in the very midst of a growing city, which might be reclaimed to greater advantage than Chimbur, and they decided to deflect the town sweeping to the Mahalakshmi Flats, which had become almost as famous as the Pontine Marshes of Rome. Besides the good which the city would obtain by such reclamation, the Corporation were further urged to adopt the measure by the discovery that, in respect to Chimbur, the Government of Bombay had adopted the position of an Irish absentee landlord, and refused to give compensation for improvements, that is to say, they declined to allow the Municipality to reap any benefit in the shape of collection of revenue from the arable land at Chimbur, which was brought into existence by their reclamation.

The filling in of the Flats extended over ten years, and then the Corporation were again confronted with the problem of disposing of 883 tons of "kutchra" daily. To go back to Chimbur was out of the question entirely, for the members, nearly all of them pratical men of business, were determined that some return should be made to the ratepayers for the annual expenditure incurred in keeping the town clean. Just about this time the Corporation had been fortunate enough to secure as their Executive Engineer Mr. Muncherjee Marzban, late of the P. W. D., who, besides his professional ability, had an unique local knowledge. The task of delivering a city with a population very short of a million from an aggravated difficulty was entrusted to him, and he set to work with characteristic practicality and despatch to examine the different methods presented to cope with the emergency. The most feasible before the public was an incinerator patented by Messrs. Garlick and Christenson, and after carefully examining its pretensions it was resolved to give it a chance. Mr. Marzban obtained the sanction of the Corporation for the erection of one of these incinerators for the purposes of experiment. Th, sanction was obtained, but the site chosen was unfortunate. It was near the Crawford Markete in the very heart of the town, and, as is happened, the populace took fright at the presence of an uncanny monster in their midst, belching at all hours of the day and night dense masses of smoke, which they ignorantly believed were loaded with noxious matter of the most dreadful character.

As a scientific and practical experiment the destruction of the worse kind of refuse, such as green and wet vegetation, in the furnaces of the Garlick incinerator was an unqualified success, and Mr. Marzban, after submitting it to the severest test possible, reported favourably on the incinerator and urged its adoption as the easiest, quickest and surest disposal of town refuse. His recommendation was that such incinerators should be distributed over the town, and declared thereby that a difficult problem would be settled for all time. But Mr. Marzban, and Mr. Acworth, the able Municipal Commissioner, who thoroughly supported him, and Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who concurred, or Messrs. Garlick and Christenson, the engineers concerned reckoned without the effect which the influence of popular prejudice and clamour would have on the Members of the Corporation. What decided the latter was a letter to the "Times of India" by Mr. Greenwood of the School of Art, who declaimed in no measured terms against the vitiation of the atmosphere by this horrid incinerator. "Away with it," cried the Corporation, "and find some other means of disposing of the town sweepings."

Mr. Marzban's work had to be done all over again, and although much chagrined by the heedless ignorance of the populace, he set to work with his usual cheerfulness to find a way out of this fresh difficulty. The only alternative to incineration was the deportation of the refuse, and as Chimbur was not to be thought of, he cast about for some other place out of town where the noxious stuff might safely be dumped. In his quest his great influence with the Parsee community stood him in good stead, and it is an open secret that the land which the Corporation at length obtained by outright purchase on easy terms for the deposit of *kutchra*, was secured chiefly through the personal influence which Mr. Marzban had with the owner, an opulent Parsee gentleman. The chief obstacle having thus been overcome, it became necessary to devise a means of transporting the refuse, as the "Katchra train" would have to run over two lines. The plan of an independent steam tramway, owned and worked by the Municipality itself, running from Colaba to Devnur was rejected as too costly and cumbersome: and after some negotiation the B.B. and C. I. Railway on whose line the Mahalakshmi Station, the station of departure is, and the G. I. P. Railway, on whose line the station of Devnur the station of arrival is, agreed upon a "modus operandi" for carrying the sweepings, and the rest of the scheme was left to Mr. Marzban's engineering skill and ingenuity. The scheme will be fully described in the article we intend publishing in a future issue. It is now in thorough working order, and for the next twenty-five years the people of Bombay may rest assured that the town sweepings will be safely disposed, thanks to the skill, ingenuity, untiring industry, and remarkable "savoir faire" of Mr. Muncherji Marzban, the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.—"Indian Engineering."

I TELL YOU THE SECRET.

Only one thing keeps me in England during the winter—*the lack of money to get away.* As it is I stay (in London at that) and, at odd hours, dream of sunnier climes. But, so far, I have escaped the influenza—a disagreeable and a dangerous disorder—the friend of doctors, undertakers, and gravediggers. There is plenty of it abroad *now*, and likely to be more before the grass is green again.

What do I do to stave off influenza, or, as the Americans call it, the "grip" Be good enough to listen to Mrs. Annie Stone for a minute, and then I'll tell you. She lives in Chapel Street, Kilburn near Derby, and her letter is dated about a year ago.

"At Easter, 1893," she goes on to say," I had a bad attack of Influenza. After it went away it left me very weak and low. Do what I would my strength did not come back. I was just able to crawl about and that was all. I sat at table and *looked* at the food, but had no relish or longing for it. Because every time I ate anything like a meal it gave me terrible pain at the chest and sides and in the upper part of the back.

"Then there was the heart trouble, too. I had spells of palpitation so bad that they kept me awake of nights and left me to begin the day more tired and exhausted than a well person is after many hours of hard work.

"For over four years I suffered in this way, seeing doctors and taking medicines, until I was weary of trying to get cured. By good luck—which it might be better to call a merciful Providence—I then read about what Mother Seigel's Syrup had done for others in my condition, and bought a bottle at the Ripley Co-operative Stores, Kilburn Branch, and commenced taking it.

"I began to improve *right away*. My appetite seemed to rouse up, I ate freely, and the food digested and caused me no pain. In a few weeks more of using the Syrup, the complaint and ailments were all gone, and I found myself strong and well as ever. I take a dose now and then as a preventative which I think a good plan, and enjoy perfect health. It gives me pleasure to speak of Mother Seigel's Syrup as the best and surest remedy I ever met with or heard of."

Now a word about the influenza. It is a germ disease, which attacks almost invariably those who are *already weak and low with indigestion or dyspepsia*, and troubled with (consequently) impure blood. Mrs. Stone was *previously* in this state, or the influenza would never have knocked at her door.

It may sound a queer thing to say, but *disease* attack only those who are *already ill*. Yet it is so As for me I keep my stomach right, my bowels open, and my blood pure by a daily dose of "Mother Seigel," and snap my fingers at every thing—the London fogs included.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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RAILWAY STORES
COAL TAR.
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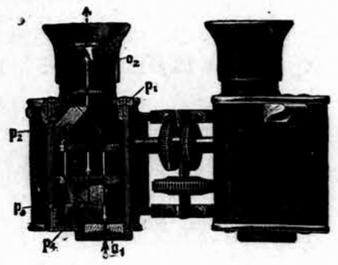

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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of
Length and size of Glasses.

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